The Weekly Pacific.

"First Pure then Peaceable—without Partiality and without Hypocrisy.

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The Weekly Pacific.

Letters from England.

Temple Church—Cumming, the Preacher—Hampton Court—Incidents.

MY DEAR FRIEND: We were surprised and gratified the other day at reading a letter from our friend of the "Inner Temple." He had not forgotten us, even after he left London, but from "York," where he had gone to the assizes, he wrote, enclosing tickets for the "Temple Church;" so, on Sunday morning, we went there, passed the crowd of listeners standing in the vestibule, and took our seats in one of the wall pews, which are appropriated to the guests. The body of the church was filled with the Law students. Without tickets you cannot enter the aisles of the church. It was crowded; the service was chaunted by little boys in white robes, no woman permitted to raise her voice in the choir, and the whole effect so like that of a church at home that it made me very sad. Here the Inner and Middle Temple meet for worship—the griffin and the lamb lie down together, which is a beautiful idea. The sermon was from the text, "If any man sin, we have an advocate with the Father, Jesus Christ, the righteous. It was about ten minutes long, in the form of an essay. I asked myself what would be the effect of this worship on the young lawyers, who in the future were to decide on the laws of England, as early religious impressions never leave the mind. After church, we walked about until we found Goldsmith's tomb, under the walls; then we went to the beautiful garden of the Temple, which is called the "Garden of the Roses," as the disputes of the Houses of York and Lancaster took place there.

In the afternoon we went to hear Cumming; we had to remain a long while in a crowd before the door, waiting for admittance, and when the doors were opened we found the church—which is very small—nearly full. Cumming is a complete contrast to Hamilton, who has a lovely, soft, child-like, Christian expression, and a voice and manner that melt while they captivate. Cumming has short, dark hair, cut in the old, Oliver Cromwell style, large eyes, and a hard, bony physiognomy, expressive of strength and resolution. He does not plead, but asserts, and argues to prove, then rolls the established truth off, as if it was finished and stamped, beyond appeal. His style is argumentative and assertive. Baptist Noel having gone over to the Baptist Church, Cumming dwells constantly on the subject of baptism, but he said the great thing, "the grand consideration," was the baptism of the Holy Ghost, whether through the medium of immersion or sprinkling. "Baptism prefigured the descent of the spirit, therefore, to preserve the analogy, the water should be poured on the head of the baptised." "Christ walked into the river Jordan, but water was poured on his head—the baptism of the Holy Ghost descended, so did that which prefigured it of water." He spoke of the sprinkling of blood—"I will pour my Spirit upon you. He gave us Bishop Kip's account of the early Christians in Rome, the inscriptions on their tombs in the catacombs—"Octavia sleeps in Jesus"—"Claudius has entered into his rest," while, in the blazing sun, above the earth, the Cathedral worship proclaimed Mary and her power. "In the bosom of the earth the early Christians, being dead, yet speak of the simple truth, as it is in Jesus. The witness of the senses has established the truth of the resurrection, and yet, the Catholic denies the propriety of judging from what one sees." So much for our first impressions of Cumming. We were glad to have heard him, but not delighted, as when we heard Hamilton.

Monday was a bright day, and, after an early cup of tea, we left Waterloo Bridge, on the cars, for Hampton Court. On arriving, there was our friend, Sir Henry, with his little boy, to welcome us, and all were soon walking at a brisk rate toward the palace. It is a massive structure, a real palace or castle, and one far beyond our ideas. When you take a survey as you approach, you exclaim; but having passed through an arch of what appeared the whole building, you enter a large court, and find palaces all around—a square of them. Following Sir Henry along a gallery, we entered a door, and found ourselves in a passage which led to a little court, a perfect little gem; flowers were blooming around. We passed through a piazza, into a small entry which led to the drawing room. Sir Henry opened the door, and we entered a large, bright room, which had an air of comfort that came over you at once, and made you feel at home. The room was hung around with family pictures of the sons and daughters, of the mother and father and grandmother. There was a large sofa on each side of the room, with ample cushions covered with chintz. The bright sun from without, and the flowers in vases within, made you feel that ornaments from nature's hand give the purest happiness. Mrs. S. entered, a courtly old lady of eighty-two, dressed in black, with a black velvet cloak, or cape, over her shoulders. Her reception was most cordial. Soon after, her daughter entered; quite a character. She was to leave for Paris the next day, was full of business, and of hospitality. She was ready for anything, up to anything like an adventure, enjoyed everything, was full of love, intellect and wit. She spoke of Louis Napoleon as an old friend, and told of her introducing parties of English to him, on a recent visit she had made to France. Just after we arrived she was called out to an old black woman, who wanted her to take a letter to Napoleon, proclaiming herself as his nurse. She talked and laughed heartily at thus being made "bearer of dispatches." After a little pleasant chat, we agreed to go over the grounds, then lunch, and then visit the picture galleries. The grounds are the perfection of beauty. Extensive parks, richly wooded, trees of immense growth in every direction, sometimes in a deep wood, again in avenues. The garden was laid out in the Dutch style, by William of Orange, and made us feel that what looks formal on a small scale is beautiful when large. The wide gravel walks, the rich flower beds, the smooth turf, which looked like a velvet carpet with a center and border of flowers, the vista on all sides, the long extended avenues—all were beautiful. The Deer Park, set apart from the rest, was in perfect order. Then there were the private gardens of the Queen, and her grapery—an immense grape-vine, filling one hot-house, from one root, 300 years old; how wonderful! No one was to touch a grape. The wide terraces, how delightful! and then the memories of the past. Under an alcove of elms, that meet above and form one mass of green for quite a distance, Henry VIII poured forth his tale of love to Anne Boleyn; and beneath this walk, through a subterranean passage, Charles I fled from his pursuers. It leads to the Thames, where a boat was waiting, in which he escaped. Woolsey built this palace, and then finding the king was jealous of its splendor, presented it to him, as if he had built it for that purpose. Woolsey's ambition, his power and his fall were before us. The queen comes to her private apartments and private gardens, but often walks in the other grounds, and visits, without ceremony, the inhabitants of the palace, which is occupied by widows of officers, who have been killed in battle, or have fought bravely. There are about fifty families, now living there. Each has a suite of eleven or twelve apartments for life. They form a most delightful society of intelligent persons, and mingle together for mutual enjoyment. The beautiful grounds, the more sheltered courts, and the fine galleries of superb pictures offer entertainment for every season of the year.

Returning from the walk, Mrs S. carried us through her house. Leading out of her chamber is a tent room, which is her library, the walls covered with folded chintz, arranged at the ceiling like a tent. After this, lunch was announced, and we were soon around the table discussing the good cheer—a leg of roast mutton and potatoes—jelly, fruits, cake and ice-cream were brought in last. Mr. B——, the clergyman of the place, joined us. The queen had recently given him a fellowship at Oxford, and of course he could not marry while he held it, but he spoke of her gracious Majesty's goodness, as if it had penetrated his heart. The bell rang again, and the Duchess of B. was announced. The young lady went in to receive her, but she declined disturbing our lunch. When we returned to the drawing room we found her there, were introduced, and had a long conversation. She is a fine-looking woman, of about fifty, very bland and courteous. We talked of America, of emigration, of the Catholics. One of the gentlemen of our party, she said, looked so like a Scotchman, she could not believe him an American. His parents had been Scotch, and she added, "Are you not proud of your Scotch descent?" He said, "I should be proud to be a countryman of yours."

We had just time for the galleries, and had to take our leave. Sir H. said, "I wanted to show you a live Duchess, so I asked her to meet you." Miss. S. and the Rev. Mr. B. were our escorts through the palace. The pictures are very fine, the palace superb. We went into the Banqueting Hall, and saw Woolsey's coat of arms, over the gate-way; the arms of George II had always been seen; cleaning them, a few years since, something was observed to project; they took down the tablet, and there stood the arms of Woolsey, carved in brown stone. These now stand forth, and this story is told you. In the gate-posts are large stone medals, with the heads of the Ceasars. These were presented to Woolsey by the Pope.

On our return, Mrs. S. had tea for us. She pointed to the pictures of her two sons, both of whom had been killed in India, in battle. They were lovely looking youths. Being late for the cars, we took the little steamer, carrying Miss S. along with us. The boat glided down the Thames, passing one object of interest after another. There was Pope's villa, and Gray's, and Walpoles; there was one castle that had as many windows as there are days in the year, and as many doors as months. The afternoon was lovely; we crossed Richmond Hill, and finally landed at London Bridge, and drove to our rooms, glad to discuss a good beef-steak and cup of tea, and then dream over our day's adventures.

THE CELESTIAL ARMY.

BY THOMAS BUCHANAN READ.

I stood by the open casement,
And looked upon the night,
And saw the westward-going stars
Pass slowly out of sight.

Slowly the bright procession
Went down the gleaming arch,
And my soul discerned the music
Of their long, triumphant march:

Till the great celestial army,
Stretching far beyond the Poles,
Became the eternal symbol
Of the mighty march of souls.

Onward! forever onward
Red Mars led down the clan,
The moon, like a mailed maiden,
Was riding in the van.

And some were bright in beauty,
And some were faint and small;
But these might be, in their great height,
The noblest of them all.

Downward! forever downward,
Behind earth's dusky shore,
They passed into the unknown night—
They passed and were no more.

No more! Oh, say not so!
And downward is not just;
For the sight is weak, and the sense is dim,
That looks through heated dust.

The stars and the mailed moon,
Though they seem to fall and die,
Still sweep, with their embattled lines,
An endless reach of sky.

And though the hills of death
May hide the bright array,
The marshalled brotherhood of souls
Still keeps its upward way.

Upward! forever upward
I see their march sublime,
And hear the glorious music
Of the conquerors of Time.

And long let me remember
That the palest fainting one
May to Divine vision be
A bright and blazing sun.

UNITARIAN.—The *Christian Register* of Boston says:

The present religious revival is pronounced the most extensive that has prevailed for a quarter of a century; insomuch that even the secular papers give daily reports of its progress. Boston has been comparatively quiet; and everywhere the demonstrations have been less violent and fanatical than usual in such excitements—less sectarian, bigoted, and marked by objectionable features of any nature. Hence Unitarians have been more disposed to join in them, and we may hope, the impressions made being more in accordance with reason, will be more permanent and practical. Undoubtedly some evils attend every good, but we cannot help trusting that after the chaff has blown over, and the tares have withered, some substantially good seen will be found to have been planted. The proposal to open a room for prayer in the busiest part of State street, at the crowded noon of high change, may not thin much the secular sidewalks, but it would do no harm if it could compete more attractively with this worldly Gabbatha, "this place of a pavement."

NORTH AND SOUTH.—The Richmond *Dispatch* says: Mr. Crittenden of Kentucky, in a late eloquent speech in the Senate, said he was much gratified in learning from Southern and Northern speakers the comparative resources of the two sections of our country. The Senator from South Carolina had detailed the resources of the South, and the Senator from Maine had given those of the North, and while listening to them it seem to him (Mr. Crittenden) that this was the most natural Union in the world. If either of these sections were apart, it would make a nation of which any man may be proud to be a citizen. What a magnificant Union, exclaimed Mr. Crittenden, it makes when you put both together!

The patriotic Senator from Kentucky concluded by an eloquent appeal for the Union. It is a speech worthy the better days of the Republic.

Our Liberty its own Danger.

The very greatness of our liberty is its most terrific attribute, in the presence of organized licentiousness and demoralization.

In a despotic government, force may protect us, where public sentiment is too corrupt to secure the execution of the laws. But in a republic it is not so. There, when public sentiment falters, the laws have no power; and then, first anarchy, and next despotism ensues. The genius of our government, and the competitions of party have introduced universal suffrage. The door is wide open to all who are born, and to all who immigrate, and cannot be shut. We must live by universal suffrage, or perish. If we can imbue with knowledge and virtue the mass, we shall live; but if irreligion and profligacy predominate, sure as the march of time, we fail. Such mobs among us, as in England they play with as the lion would play with the kid, would destroy us. Force enough to quell them would, in the hand of an ambitious demagogue, be force enough to enslave us. Ours must be a self-government or despotism. Such a nation as this must be greatly free, or crushed by the most rigorous despotism that ever extorted groans from suffering humanity. Do any exult in our safety, and bid defiance to disaster, because we are now so free, and so powerful? The inconstant ocean might as well exult in her momentary tranquility, because her waves are above control; when it is the very circumstance of their freedom and indomitable power upon the fluid mass.

Twice in France, the physical has gained the ascendency over law; and by the last victory, the discovery has been made, that to patriots, cities are fortresses, and pavements munitions. This is one of the most glorious and dreadful discoveries of modern days—glorious in its ultimate results, in the emancipation of the world, but dreadful in those intervening revolutions which power may achieve in the conquest of liberty, without corresponding intelligence and virtue for its permanent preservation.

The conquest of liberty is not difficult—the question is, where to put it—with whom to entrust it. If to the multitude who achieved it, it be commited, it will perish by anarchy. If national guards are employed for its defence, the bayonets which protect it are at any moment able to destroy it for a military depotism. If to a republican king it be entrusted, it will have to be regulated by state policy, and fed on bread and water, until the action of her heart, and the movement of her tongue, and the power of her arm, as under the deadly incubus shall cease. *There is not in this wide world a safe deposit for liberty, but the hearts of patriots, so enlightened, as to be able to judge of correct legislation, and so patient and disinterested, as to practice self-denial, and self-government, for the public good.*

But can such a state of society be found and maintained without the Bible, and the institutions of Christianity? Did a condition of unperverted liberty, uninspired by Christianity, ever bless the world through any considerble period of duration? The power of a favoring clime, and the force of genius, did thrust up from the dead level of monotonous despotism, the republics of Greece to a temporary liberty; but it was a patent model only, compared with such a nation as this; and it was partial and capricious, and of short duration, and rendered illustrious rather by the darkness which preceded and followed, than by the benign influence of its own beams.

Certainly it is Christianity which, in this country, rocked the cradle of our liberties, defended our youth, and brought us up to manhood. And it has been proved that under her auspices three millions and twelve millions of people may be protected and governed. But that twenty, fifty, or a hundred millions can, without a vast augmentation of her moral power over mind, has not been proved—while all past analogies, and all present circumstances of our nation announce that Christianity is our best hope, and that without it our destruction does not slumber.

During all past ages, the vast majority of the human family, unblest by revelation, have been idolaters and slaves; and at the present time, all nations upon whom the sun of righteousness has not arisen, are in deep darkness, and are crushed by a grievous despotism. Day-light is not more uniformly found in the track of the sun, than civil liberty is found in the track of Christianity, and despotism in its absence.

The problem then to be settled by this young but mighty nation, is this—can a sufficient intellectual illumination be combinned with a sufficient power of moral purity, to create and perpetuate a predominant and efficacious public sentiment in favor of a correct morality, and efficient law for the protection of virtue, and the punishment of crime? If this can be achieved, the nation will be the safe depository of liberty for ever. The heart of this mighty people will be its abiding sanctuary, and the arm of this nation, uncorrupt and undebased, will, under God, be its everlasting protection; and we shall be the greatest, happiest nation that ever lived. Violence shall not be heard in our land, nor wasting and destruction within our borders. Our walls will be salvation, and our gates will be praise. Our sun will not go down, nor our moon wane. The Lord will be our unsetting sun, and our God will be our glory.—*Dr. Beecher.*

"If Two of you shall Agree."

A few females who had long been associated as a "praying circle" were assembled, and one of them read from the eighteenth of Matthew. On reading the promise, "I say unto you, that if two of you shall agree on earth, as touching any thing that they shall ask, it shall be done for them of my Father which is in heaven," she paused a moment, and then said, "Is it possible that we have so often met to make known our requests unto God, and have never noticed this promise? I have read it all my life, but it seems new to me. Why should our prayers be unavailing, when we have such an assurance from the Saviour's lips? Perhaps it is because we have not agreed on some definite object for which to pray."

She then proposed that some individual should be made the special object of their supplications. The proposition was acceded to, and a merchent of high respectability and worth, who seemed to lack only "the one thing needful," was the friend mentioned. He was exemplary in his deportment, a man of strict integrity, liberal to charitable objects, and a regular attendant on the public ministrations of the Sabbath; but was never seen at an evening meeting, and had never evinced solicitude in relation to his highest interests. Fervent and repeated supplications were made on his behalf by this little company; and when they dispersed they agreed not to mention the course they had pursued, but to continue to entreat the richest blessing on the individual until they should meet again at the expiration of a fortnight.

Strong as the faith of these ladies had been, they were surprised, at the next weekly prayer meeting, to see the gentleman of whom they had been so much interested enter the room. In the course of the evening, he rose and said he felt constrained to state that a few days since he became deeply impressed with the thought that he was living "without hope, and without God in the world;" that he had been wretched ever since, and now had come to ask the prayers of those present.

Before the next meeting of the praying circle, this friend was clothed and in is right mind, sitting at the feet of Jesus.

Encouraged by this signal answer to their prayers, these ladies united in another object. There were two brothers in the village, both members of the church, but between whom there was such hostility, that years had passed without their speaking to each other. These brothers were next made the subject of fervent prayer. That very night one of them was sleepless, and musing on the unhappy state of feeling between himself and a brother once so dear to him, on the effect such an alienation was calculated to produce on their own character and on the cause of Christ, which they both professed to love, he felt the stings of an awakened conscience, and resolved to attempt a reconciliation. Early the following morning he repaired to the dwelling of his brother, who saw him approaching, and went out to meet him. They greeted each other most affectionately, and in tears "confessed their faults one to another." Each declared himself the aggressor, and the other comparatively blameless. After a melting interview they separated, forgiving and forgiven, loving brothers in Christ.

"Let us not be weary in well-doing," said these ladies. "We will ask yet more of a prayer-hearing and a prayer-answering God." They knew that one of their brethren in the church was rendered almost wretched in consequence of being "yoked to an unbeliever." His wife was another Xantippe, and openly opposed to every thing connected with Christianity. Her conduct was so obviously reprehensible, that she was the object of universal censure, and to her own family she was a terror. Nothing but the power of God could subdue a heart like hers, and this was sought most earnestly. Importunate entreaties for her conversion, and the emancipation of her husband from his miserable thraldom, were reiterated—and wrestling prayer prevailed.

There had been sunrise meetings for some weeks, and on the morning after this meeting of females, the brother who had so long writhed in anguish from this "thorn in the flesh," and gone in solitude to the place of prayer, was seen walking thither, with his wife leaning on his arm, who seemed bending under the weight of some terrible emotion. During the services, the husband told the audience that he had passed a sleepless, anxious night, and his wife one of indescribable agony; that her sin like a mountain was pressing her in the dust; and he besought all to pray for her relief. Ere many days elapsed she was, with the spirit of a little child, learning in the school of Christ.

Do not these facts afford powerful encouragement to united, ardent, and believing prayer for particular individuals?—*Am. Messenger.*

Honor to the Brave.

While all Europe and America are resounding with the name and fame of HAVELOCK, the brave warrior, and successful deliverer of the imperilled and the defenceless; while the world is showering chaplets on his grave, let us inquire whether there have been none of like spirit and temper among ourselves. We too, have pious and excellent men in our Army and Navy. With some of them I have the pleasure of an acquaintance, and there is a decision and fankness in their piety, which seem almost peculiar to their profession. With the late Gen. Childs, once Colonel of Arttilery, I was familiar from his boyhood. He was of a revolutionary stock, the youngest son of the late eminent Dr. Timothy Childs, of Pittsfield, and of a venerated mother in Israel, who transcended ninety years, before her evening sunset—years of faith and prayer—merged at length with joy in the endless life of Heaven. Thomas—the future soldier, the playmate of Larned, the future soldier of the Cross, so mighty, and alas! so brief in the pulpit—possessed those natural elements of character, which fit a man for the hardest sort of work in the strife of life. Difficulties were to him *motives*, the energy of which was in proportion to the formidableness of the difficulties. He had no speaking eloquence, like Larned. He relied upon the strength of a quiet, determined action. Each presented a striking exemplification of a certain phase of young American life. The one could lavish his auditors with strains of matchless eloquence. The other could set a squadron in the field with irresistible skill and force. It is remarkable that they both died of yellow fever, Northern men laying down their lives in the service of the South.—The tenderest relations of their lives, too, were formed at the South. May there be many such happy *unions* among this newly risen generation. In youth, Childs was graduated at West Point Academy. Thence he was transferred to the army, in which he distinguished himself during the war of 1812–15. Vigilance and cool bravery were marked traits, habitually developed. It was at one of the forts he was converted, while Major commanding, for he rose steadily through the gradations, adorning each with inflexible duty. That, not glory, was his "guiding star." He did not hunt after honors, but they met him in the path of duty. He sought the good of his soldiers, not treating them as military machines, but as men having rational and immortal souls. He preached to them, prayed with them, distributed tracts among them, visited and consoled the sick. At Puebla in Mexico, of which he was military governor, he had 1800 sick in the hospital, pining, home-sick, and heart-sick, dying patients, the victims of war. Santa Anna was thundering at the gates of his camp, demanding a surrender, while the bullets of the sentinels were whistling around his person. For forty days and nights he did not take off his clothes. Now an open and bloody fight, with all its high-strung excitement, was nothing to this. He pronounced the depression of the scene indescribable. No martial music could relieve such horrors. There could be none but the dirge of the muffled drum. Yet he drove away the besieger in despair, and delivered his army. FAITH accomplished all. At Cerro Gordo a bullet circled around his waist, tearing his clothes, but not touching his flesh. He had prayed for protection. One Saturday at Alexandria, he looked depressed as I was conversing with him: I asked the cause. He replied, "I am ordered to leave for Mexico *to-morrow*. I wish you would pray for my deliverance from the obligation of starting to-morrow." We agreed to pray. On going to Washington, the first person he met on the avenue was the Adjutant General of the army, who offered him the privilege of deferring his departure until Monday, if he preferred it. On Sabbath he went to church, he wrote me, and heard a sermon on *quenching the Spirit*. It is but the other day I heard the highest encomiums pronounced upon him by the General-in-Chief of the army, who in general orders, had spoken of him as the "often distinguished Gen. Childs." After encountering numberless dangers with Scott, Taylor, and other chiefs; after a tedious campaign in the swamps of Florida, where no laurels were gathered, he fell at length by the pestilent fever of the South, contracted at Tampa Bay. Besides his lovely, mourning family, many bereaved friends lament the brave and good. They reflect with pleasure, that duty, not glory, was the polar star of his life's voyage, and that its end was peace. A beautiful monument rises over his remains in the cemetery near Alexandria; while a grateful country guards his fame. This voluntary wreath I would cast upon his tomb.—*N. Y. Observer.*

Convenient Measures for Farmers and Planters.

A box 24 by 16 inches square, and 28 in. deep, will contain a barrel—5 bushels,—or 10-752 cubic inches.

A box 24 by 16 inches square, and 15 in. deep, will contain half a barrel, 2 1-2 bushels, or 5, 376 cubic inches.

A box 16 by 16.8 inches square, and 8 in. deep, will also contain a bushel, or 2,150.4 cubic inches; each inch in depth holding one gallon.

A box 12 by 11.2 inches square, and 8 in. deep, will contain half a bushel, or 1,075.2 cubic inches; each inch in depth holding half a gallon.

A box 24 by 11.2 inches square, and 8 in. deep will contain a bushel, or 2,150.4 cubic inches; each inch in depth holding one gallon.

A box 8 by 8.4 inches squre, and 8 inches deep, will contain a peck, (two gallons,) or 537.6 cubic inches; each inch in depth holding one quart.

A box 8 by 8 inches square, and 4.2 inches deep, will contain half a peck; or 268.8 cubic inches. (The gallon, dry measure.)

A box 7 by 4 inches square, and 4.8 inches deep, will contain half a gallon; or 134.4 cubic inches.

A box 4 by 4 inches square, and 4.2 inches deep, will contain one quart; or 67.2 cubic inches.

These measures can readily be made by any one conversant with the use of a two foot rule: and their accuracy may be tested by the multiplication of the dimensions, as given, in inches and tenths. I offer them to you for the general benefit of your numerous country subscribers. AMERICUS.

"Pease, Sir, Pease Pay."

I heard a nice story about one of my schoolmates from her Aunt. She had been accustomed to hear her father ask a blessing at the table, and to be still and reverent during the exercise. When scarcely three years old she was taken abroad to spend the day, where they sat down at a table loaded with nice things, and began to eat. She was bountifully helped, but did not touch the food, and looked wonderingly and sorrowfully around. Something had been omitted which she thought necessary to every repast. Then she said to the master of the house,

"Pease, sir, pease pay,"—meaning, please to pray.

Perhaps he did not understand her broken language, so he took no notice. Then she folded her little hands, and bowed her head till the bright curls fell over her plate, and said distinctly the prayer that her mother had taught her—

"Now I lay me down to sleep."

There was silence for a few minutes after the baby-chaplain had done speaking. Then a gray-haired man who was in the company, said,

"Out of the mouths of babes and sucklings hast Thou ordained praise."—*Mrs. Sigourney.*

Street Incidents.

THE RETURNED PRODIGAL.

Five years and a half ago, a young married man in the city of Brooklyn, dissipated, intemperate, and reckless, deserted his family in the difficultics which his misconduct had brought upon himself and them, and shipped as a sailor. Three years he roamed abroad, and then returned, perhaps with something of a prodigal's longing, to seek his home. But it was no more. His deserted wife had been taken home, with her children, by her own mother, and into that mother's house, there was no entrance for him. Never again should he look upon her daughter's face in this world, if her power could prevent it. His youngest child, born after his desertion, he had never seen; and if possible, he should never see her.

Mortified and desperate, he plunged into his habitual follies with redoubled recklessness. He had one friend, a brother, who clung to him. By that brother's aid and influence, he was established in a small store in Myrtle Avenue, and induced to give his attention to business. Still, intoxication was the cherished charm by which his homeless and hopeless existence was beguiled away. So he drank daily and desperately.

Six months passed, when the city missionary from whom these facts are derived; was providentially led to approach the brother referred to, in his own store, on the subject of religion. Satisfied probably with his own condition, he only sought to engage the missionary's influence for the reformation of his wretched brother. Into this, our friend M—— heartily entered, and very soon had the satisfaction of securing his signature to the pledge of total abstinence. He watched over him constantly, and exerted an unremitting influence to preserve him from discouragement and relapse. The loss of his wife and children, to whom, though unfaithful, he had ever remained tenderly attached, prayed upon his mind. He entreated the missionary to intercede for him, and attempt to bring about a reconciliation. He was exhorted to be patient, and prove the sincerity of his repentance by perseverance in a course of rectitude, which would most probably in the end conduct to the object upon which his heart was set. Nor was the subject of religion lost sight of. Every argument was used to bring his mind into the light of its obligations to God, and of its immortal interests. He was induced to attend divine worship steadily, and to discard all profane company and irregular practices.

The missionary visited his wife, and informed her of her husband's hopeful reformation. Her mother vehemently resisted any attempt to bring about a renewed interest in him, or to pave the way for his restoration. The daughter was perhaps less implacably disposed, yet was unprepared to entertain any hope of his safe recovery from vice, or of safely committing herself and her children again to his charge. Had the interview been fully reported to him, M—— thinks he would have made away with himself in his desperation, either by direct suicide, or by a final plunge into vice. On the contrary, he said nothing of the mother's implacable resolve, but presented to him the most hopeful aspect of his wife's feelings, and encouraged him to persevere, and raise himself to a position which would command her respect and confidence—urging that whatever the result, this would be but his duty, and that far more important interests than his happiness here hung upon his persistence in the paths of virtue.

The desire to win back his wife and his children, wrought upon him with growing energy. He was not only temperate, but keenly attentive to business, frugal and steady. His business increased in his hands, and in a short time doubled, then trebled, and eventually a new and a larger establishment was fitted up and occupied. These things began to tell. One day the missionary found him unusually cheerful, and on asking what the matter was, was informed that his wife had passed by—though on the other side. "Press on," was the answer, "and before long she will get over this side." So she did. Only a few weeks later he told his guardian angel, with great joy, that she had passed close by the door. Neither spoke, but, said he, "I looked through the window and saw her, and she looked in through the window and saw me." The reconciliation now progressed and developed rapidly. They attended the same church, and eventually recognized each other in the street. Two years of trial have passed.

Three weeks ago, the missionary met him with a lady leaning on his arm, whom he had seen before. "Why, whom have you got here!" was the abrupt greeting. "My wife!" exclaimed the happy bridegroom. "My wife and children! We are living at such a number; and will you come and see us?" The missionary went, and found them in a new and handsomely furnished home, happier than any couple in their honeymoon. This end of four years' desperate drunkenness and vagabondism, was a sight worth something to see!

An Elevated Example.

The "Church people" complain of Her Majesty of Great Britain and Ireland as "a bad Church-woman." They say that "her disregard of Lent is proverbial," and bitterly comment upon her "desecration" of the day of the martyrdom of the blessed King Charles I., by holding a royal drawing-room on its late Anniversary. There are, however, some gratifying evidences that if not a good church-woman, she may be at least a good Christian. A Scotch pastor at or near Balmoral, Her Majesty's favorite Highland residence, has been lately disclosing before an ecclesiastical meeting, some of the *un*-rubrical exercises of the Royal family. "He could tell them that there was not a family in Balmoral which had not been visited by the Royal family, and supplied with the Sacred Scriptures where they did not possess them;" and he spoke in feeling terms of the very affectionate interest which the Princess Royal took in the poor people of that locality. He referred also to the little church of Crathie, in which the Queen worships, as a very humble edifice, which many London Christians would hardly like to enter.

Bishop Berkeley.

Though a great metaphysian, he was not a great moralist. His *Theory of Vision* contains a great discovery in mental philosophy. His immaterialism is chiefly valuable as a touch-stone of metaphysical sagacity; showing those to be altogether without it who, like Johnson and Beattie, believe that his speculations were skeptical, that they implied any distrust in the senses, or that they had the smallest tendency to disturb reasoning or alter conduct. Ancient learning, exact science, polished society, modern literature, and fine arts, contributed to adorn and enrich the mind of this accomplished man. All his comtemporaries agreed with the satirist in ascribing

"To Berkeley every virtue under heaven."

Adverse factions and hostile wits concurred only in loving, admiring, and contributing to advance him. The severe sense of Swift endured his visions; the modest Addison endeavored to reconcile Clarke to his ambitious speculations. His character converted the satire of Pope into fervid praise. Even the discerning, fastidious, and turbulent Atterbury said after an interview with him, "So much understanding so much knowledge, so much innocence, and such humility, I did not think had been the portion of any but angels, till I saw this gentleman." "Lord Bathust told me, that the members of the Scriblerus Club, being met at his house at dinner, they agreed to rally Berkeley, who was also his guest, on his scheme at Bermudas. Berkeley, having listened to the many lively things they had to say, begged to be heard in his turn, and displayed his plan with such an astonishing and animating force of eloquence and enthusiasm, that they were struck dumb, and after some pause, rose up all together, with earnestness exclaiming, "Let us set out with him immediately." It was when thus beloved and celebrated that he conceived, at the age of forty-five, the design of devoting his life to reclaim and convert the natives of North America; and he employed as much influence and solicitation as common men do for their most prized objects, in obtaining leave to resign his dignities and revenues, to quit his accomplished and affectionate friends, and to bury himself in what must have seemed an intellectual desert. After four years, residence at Newport in Rhode Island, he was compelled, by the refusal of Government to furnish him with funds for his College, to forego his work of heroic, or rather godlike benevolence; though not without some consoling forethought of the fortune of the country where he had sojourned.

"Westward, the course of empire takes its way;
The first four acts already past,
A fifth shall close the drama with the day;
TIME'S NOBLEST OFFSPRING IS ITS LAST."

Thus disappointed in his ambition of keeping a school for savage children, at a salary of a hundred pounds the year, he was received, on his return, with open arms by the philosphical queen, at whose metaphysical parties he made one with Sherlock, who, as well as Smalridge, was his supporter, and with Hoadley, who following Clarke, was his antagonist. By her influence he was made Bishop of Cloyne.

Of the exquisite grace and beauty of his diction, no man accustomed to English composition can need to be informed. His works are beyond dispute, the finest models of philosophical style since Cicero. Perhaps they surpass those of the orator, in the wonderful art by which the fullest light is thrown on the minute and evanescent parts of the most subtile of human conceptions. Perhaps he also surpassed Cicero in the charm of simplicity, a quality eminently found in Irish writers before the end of the eighteenth century; conspicuous in the masculine severity of Swift, in the Platonic fancy of Berkeley, in the native tenderniss and elegance of Goldsmith, and not withholding its attractions from Hutcheson and Leland, writers of classical taste, though inferior power. The two Irish philosophers of the eighteenth century may be said to have co-operated in calling forth the metaphysical genius of Scotland; for though Hutcheson spread the taste, aud furnished the principles, yet Berkeley undoubtedly produced the skepticism of Hume, which stimulated the instinctive school to activity, and thought incapable of confutation, otherwise than by their doctrines.

A Successful Merchant.

A communication in the *Country Gentleman* has a word in season for those young men who hanker after tickets in the great lottery of mercantile life:

I am a city merchant, having commenced my career as an adventurer from the farm, on a salary of $80 per year, and having passed through half a year of incessant toil to reach the point where dependence ceases and "dinner ahead" begins. I filled a clerkship in several first-class mercantile houses, and was associated with a very considerable number of salesmen, accountants, and clerks generally. Nearly thirty years have passed since my city clerkship began, and the retrospect has developed the following results:

All mercantile houses by whom I was employed have since failed: one, after an eminently creditable career of fifteen years, was carried into hopeless bankruptcy by outside speculation; and another, after thirty-five years of unbounded success and credit, was a few months since in inextricable difficulties—the result of a single dash of the pen—and has for ever closed its mercantile existence. Of all the clerks with whom I have been associated, not one has achieved permanent success equal to the value of a well-stocked one-hundred-acre farm; while from the most brilliant of their number, the penitentiary, the hospital, and the drunkard's grave, have claimed their victims. Some embarked in business with lofty anticipations of success, but as soon passed away in disaster, and the career of not a few would fill thrillingly illustrated chapters in the unwritten history of city merchants' clerks, and prove beyond a question that

"Vice is a monster of such frightful mien,
That to be hated needs but to be seen;
But seen too oft, familiar with its face,
We first endure, then pity, then embrace."

Some sanguine youth may ask where the successful men originate. I answer, they are one in one hundred of those who embark in business, and in several hundred of those who seek clerkships, with anticipations of fortune in prospect.

Personally, by a rare combination of favorable circumstances, those "wonder flowers" that bloom but once in a lifetime, I am meeting what is called success. The way to it was paved by years of incessant labor, of sixteen to eighteen hours per day, and such days and nights of toil as no farmer's boy that I have met with ever dreamed of in rural labors, and which, if applied to the cultivation of a hundred-acre farm, would have developed hidden treasures not dreamed of by the reluctant plowman.

But, as years pass and develop, along with the vanities of life, the gray hairs which are stealing upon me, my thoughts often revert to the home scenes of my childhood in the country, and I feel tempted to shake off this artificial life, and seek for my declining years that repose and quiet which I imagine might be found in rural life, among an intelligent and open-hearted population devoted to agriculture, and secure my family those health-giving influences, both mental and physical, which cheerful country life must supply to genial minds.

TREATING CUSTOMERS.—Some years ago Ben Brown opened a store in Swoptown, and in order to book everybody into trade, offered to treat every one that bought anything at his store. Money being scarce there was a good deal of barter going on in those days. So one day Sam Jones called into the grocery and dry goods store of Mr. Brown and asked for a darning needle, offering in exchange an egg. After receiving the needle, Jones said: "Come, ain't you going to treat?" "What! on that trade," said Brown. "Certainly, a trade's a trade, let it be big or little," responded Jones. "Well, what will you take?" "A glass of wine," said Jones. The wine was poured out, when Mr. Jones said: "Would it be asking too much to request you to put an egg in the wine? I am very fond of wine and egg." Appalled by the man's meanness, the storekeeper took the identical egg which he had received for the darning needle, and handed it to his customer, who, on breaking it into his wine glass, discovered that it contained a double yolk. "Look here," said the sponge, "don't you think you ought to give me another darning needle? This, you see, is a double yolk."

A NEW FERTILIZER.—Last season, a gentleman erected works at Southhold, L. I., to manufacture "fish oil," and "fish guano," under the patent of Messrs. Thurneyssen & Demolin, of Paris. It was so late in the season before the apparatus was completed, that only preliminary experiments were made. The process is essentially as follows:

The fish are taken in quantities of three tons or so, put into a space between two cylinders heated by steam under high pressure, and there cooked while kept in motion by the revolving of the cylinders. They are next transferred to strong bags, and subjected to powerful hydraulic pressure, while still hot, which extracts most of the water not previously evaporated, together with a large amount of oil. The mass thus dried is ground finely, and put up in bags. Only about one-fourth of the original weight of the fish remains, but this contains the chief valuable fertilizing elements. The profit derived from the oil will enable the manufacturers to sell the fish at a low price.

The Weekly Pacific.

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DEVOTED TO
RELIGION, EDUCATION AND GENERAL NEWS.

REV. I. H. BRAYTON AND REV. S. V. BLAKESLEE,
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SAN FRANCISCO:
THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 13, 1858.

AN APPEAL TO CHRISTIANS.

OROVILLE, May 8th, 1858.

EDITORS PACIFIC:—For twenty-five years I have thought seriously of the salvation of my soul. I know that I exist not to eat, drink, and die alone, but to live eternally. The movement amongst the good people in different parts of the Union, and even of those of California, has given me an intense anxiety, a longing for that which I find the riches and pleasures of this world do not satisfy; made me sensible of a vacancy which the world cannot fill. What can we do here. If Christians here were really awake I verily believe there would be in this town such a shaking of dry bones as would lead many, very many in Oroville to call on God to have mercy on them. Pray, do, sir, endeavor to stir up the lukewarmness that exists here. There is the material; it only wants igniting. God grant the people here may be led on, as I know many, very many are ripe for the harvest, is the prayer of

ONE DISTRESSED.

This note, we doubt not, represents the feelings of many minds throughout the State. Here is a direct appeal to Christians, not only in Oroville, but everywhere. There are thousands of men in our midst who are unusually concerned to examine the foundations on which they stand and try their prospects for eternity: thousands unsatisfied, restless, whose inquiry is, "who will show us any good?" who

"—— have sought the world around
Peace and pleasure nowhere found."

They are men who have been prepared to embrace a Christian life through the experience they have had, almost as varied and as extensive as that of "the Preacher, in Ecclesiastes." They have built houses, planted them vineyards, gathered them gold and silver, acquainted their hearts with wisdom, and laid hold on folly till they might see what is that good for the sons of men; they have given themselves unto mirth and wine, but from all have returned with the conviction that all is vanity and vexation of spirit, and from long seeking have learned as the conclusion of the whole matter, that to fear God and keep his commandments is the only good as well as sole duty for man. In the bitterness of disappointment, and in the satiety of success they have been led where they may now prize those treasures laid up where moth and rust do not corrupt. And this is a noble field for the triumphs of God's grace. Here is a "large-lunged," free-breathing, people. If these masses and their energies are consecrated to Christ, how beautiful our borders may become; what advance we shall then make in everything pertaining to human progress and felicity.

And this mind is now awake. The same divine influence that has moved this people as the sea is swayed under a strong wind, has also impressed many in our midst as they have not been moved before for years or perhaps ever. Not only in Oroville, but in every town and neighborhood where these lines will come, we believe there are many who are now pondering with unusual interest, the great problems of existence, and whose hearts murmur the silent complaint, "No man hath cared for my soul." Thousands of such there are, who look around for some to encourage them in seeking a good which can satisfy the heart; a religion, better than philosophy, which can make life satisfying to a restless, ambitious nature, and take away the terror of inevitable death from those who are insensible to fear except in their relations to God, eternity and the immutable law. Evidences gather upon us that the mind of the State is awaking. Already the interest among men of the world is far in advance of the faith and fidelity of the professed christians who are in the State. If there were a living church in every town, whose light should be like a pillar of fire, though its numbers were few, multitudes would now be seen coming to the true rest, to the shepherd and bishop of their souls.

Shall the favored time go by and only small results be obtained? We believe that it rests with those that are Christians to determine. God works by means, and he has placed men in certain positions, and made them responsible for certain results. What an appeal comes to us, fellow Christians! Men who are conscious that they are perishing, look to us to show them, not in words merely, the true way of salvation. Men look around them and see professed Christians wholly concerned with the world, in conscious self-security unconcerned that others are crying out "we perish." How can souls be converted to Christ? How can the men of the State be brought to embrace religion, the strength of life and solace of death, while those who profess to be the servants of Christ are careless and dead? It is high time to awake out of sleep. Where is now the power of our Christianity? Let every stumbling block be put out of the way, let Christians recover their Christian life, confessing and forsaking their sins, being upheld by the free Spirit of God, and then shall sinners be converted to God, and the present year be to us as to all our land, "a year of the right hand of the Most High.

But those who are thoughtful or distressed! The salvation of your souls is too important a concern to hang upon the movements of others. Wait not for Christians to exhibit the interest you would expect to see in them always. Let your own interest awaken theirs. Your concern excite theirs. Men may well doubt the sincerity of their religion if they never awake to Christian fidelity. You know the way to Christ. You know that however the interest of others may assist your own, you only can do the work of repentance for yourself. Come to Christ determined to serve him, and then through the aid of his Spirit live in the exercise of every right feeling, and the performance of every incumbent duty. It is for you to come directly to Christ and take him as your atonement, your righteousness, and his promised Spirit as your sanctifier. Do not presume upon interest always continued. Like one sleeping in a noxious atmosphere, men only partially, at long intervals, arouse themselves to become aware of their danger, and then if they spring not to their feet, they sink down again in increased apathy, to the sure prospect of death.

SALVATION.

Men all desire salvation, meaning by the term, deliverance from all the evils that may threaten them on account of sin and the possession of all the bliss that it may be given to any hereafter to inherit. But, to desire anything without suitable reference to such conditions as may be absolutely essential to attainment, is as idle as for a worthless vagabond, who has not the first notion of reform, to wish for wealth and honor. No desire is reasonable, or entitled to be called other than an idle wish, which does not have reference to the fitness of things, and the connection between means and ends. The vague desire for salvation is but little better than the beggar's dream of bags of gold. What is salvation? The convictions of every man accord with the salvation which God has provided and revealed for the penitent and renewed; and a little reflection would show to all that this is the only possible salvation.

1st. We must be conscious that we could not attain unto happiness unless our hearts are right. To be happy, man must be at peace with himself. If there is continual war within one's own breast, the conscience and the heart drawing against each other, there is no such thing as happiness. If every indulgence is to be followed by the reproaches of conscience, if every action is to be blamed by the judgment, there can be no pure pleasure. Most passions of men, as anger, malice, envy, are in themselves painful. The sinful heart is also conscious of degradation, and conscious of having missed the true end of existence, the practice of virtue under self-approval and the approval of Him who made the soul, and implanted its monitor there. To attain unto happiness, then, worth must be restored to man—"a good conscience." Without this, the privilege of inhabiting a blessed place with principally holy spirits, would be but a curse. If there is anything that makes a vile person ill at ease and unhappy, it is to be kept in the presence of the pure, his character being known. And none could feel at ease in the holy presence of God himself, surrounded by his saints, except they have on the robes of Christ's righteousness. The heart alienated from heaven would then become deeply sensible of its vileness, if now it is not. Salvation, then, first of all, must be a renewal of the heart.

2nd. Salvation must be through an accepted and loved Savior. How could we be content to be indebted for deliverance from infinite punishment, and to be dependent for every possible good forever, upon one about whom we cared nothing, towards whom we we were indifferent, and against whom we had been sinning ever since we had any being. But such would be the case if we could have salvation without love. We are sinners, and none can remove the mountain of our transgressions but "the Lamb slain from before the foundation of the world." And what are we that we can prolong our existence, and supply our numberless wants? The hand of omnipotence must keep us; the bounty of the Blessed One must supply us; the love of Him who is above must be the light on us when sun and moon have paled away. What happiness could there be in such indebtedness, *such dependence* if there were no love? How idle to dream of salvation—meaning heaven and eternal felicity—without a Savior loved! Besides, He cannot be a Savior to us without our love. To save us from our sins He must do it by personal influence over us. It is only when we look at our sins in the light of His character and deeds and sacrifice, that we can so hate them as to be influenced to put them away. It is only through seeing and loving Him, and hoping to be like Him that we can derive strength to combat with success the adverse passions that enthrall us. Salvation, without the influence upon us of a Savior, known and loved, is unreasonable and impossible.

If the love of Christ were not a means, it would be an infallible result, of salvation: for the heart of man cannot be made right without being brought into sympathy with Jesus, the Son of God. Only a God can be man's savior; a Being who can ever draw us towards himself; who is at the top of all paths of progress, yet, whose sympathies should reach down to encourage the child in all the great company. As a modern writer has said:—"Christ is man, that man may be encouraged to enter, and God, that he may see no end, to the path upward."

THE DEAD.

"'Tis dreadful to be dead."

It is a sad thing to sit down by the side of the coffin of one who lies there ready to be buried. To remember that but a few hours before the body was so full of life, animated by the presence of a thinking, reasoning, immortal spirit, but is now silent—no sign playing on lip or cheek, or beaming in the eye. It is a house which the tenant has deserted forever. A sense of desolateness possesses one whenever he sits or stands by the side of a dead person; and if that dead one be a friend, what utter loneliness is experienced! There is power in the presence of a living person; there is power also in the *presence* of a dead person. It is silence and ruin and the grave and eternity all preaching to us in that cold, lifeless presence. But how difficult to feel that we too must become like that form. We look on the still features and limbs lying in such entire helplessness; on the clay face, the spirit fled, and try to feel that soon, we know not how soon, we too shall lie just thus, and they will lift us in the coffin, and carry us away to the grave, and bury us out of the sight of men. Oh, how hard to realise that this must be. And then we strive to think of the place whither the spirit goes, and of the scenes before it; the bar of God and the judgment, and the Savior of men. But it is hard to realize that we are surely—surely to die and go hence.

From every scene of death there comes to us the impressive admonition, "Be ye also ready." In such an hour as we think not, the Son of man cometh. Our thoughts will be found in their customary ranges—busily occupied and it may be altogether engrossed with the objects and cares of this present time. What a transition, in an instant effected; the soul snatched forever away from everything that has engaged it, into scenes upon which perhaps it has bestowed only a few passing thoughts: hurried from unimproved opportunities to the bar of judgment, to give an account of the very things done in the body, and to answer for the very neglect of duties concerning which the soul has been altogether insensible. Friend, let every lifeless form, and every grave of man or child, admonish effectually "Be ye also ready."

BAD ANTECEDENTS. — A correspondent of the *Bulletin*, writing from Illinois, says:

"Men mount from crime to crime,
The perfect villain is the work of time."

"I never knew a great rogue in California that had not bad antecedents at home. But somehow people did not take the trouble to inquire beyond their present surroundings."

We have no doubt that this is true. A new State furnishes an attractive field for persons of broken down reputation, or men who never had any reputation. To some, whose aims are honorable, it offers an opportunity to retrieve, away from an atmosphere of prejudice, that which they have lost; to others it affords a chance to escape from the burden of a deserved obloquy; but to many more it but opens the door for the more successful practise of old games upon new and unsuspecting victims. Whenever we have suffered here through misplaced confidence, we have found that a knowledge of the antecedents of men would have saved us. Those who have successively passed through new States and practised all the arts of legal villainy in them all,—who have barely escaped punishment, sometimes arrested but getting off perhaps through technicalities, men whose associations have been with the low and the cunning, such as these with unblushing effrontery have here practiced on that confidence begotten by intercourse solely among men of a very different stamp. Individuals have forced themselves into public offices here who ought rather to have remained in utter obscurity for the sake of keeping their infamy out of sight. The only safety is to confide only in those whose former position is well known or who have here given long and decided proofs of integrity and honor. By such care the worst of all inflictions may be avoided; contact with men whom to touch is to defile one's self with pitch, or to burn one's self with fire.

REV. ELI CORWIN, of San Jose, is to preach in Calvary Church next Sabbath.

LOVE.—FURTHER REPLY TO D.

The remarks in the first paragraph of the present article from "D," we, in the main, heartily indorse. The directions to men inquiring the way of salvation should be as simple as possible. The appeal is directly to a man's will: "Forsake this idolatry of self, this trying to please self, and resolve by Christ's aid, henceforth to seek above all other things and always to please God." No doubt the actual process in men who become Christians, commonly answers to this direction. No doubt much time is lost, and many needless sorrows experienced for want of this simple direction:—*Resolve, by Christ's aid—henceforth to seek above all other things and always to please God.* But what then? This resolution is not repentance—it is not love—it is not faith. But *it fulfils the condition* upon which "Christ's aid" is given, whereby we may truly repent, love, believe. It is the prodigal's resolve, "I will arise and go to my father." It is conformity to the appeal, "chose you this day whom ye will serve." It is the starting point in religion—it fulfils every condition for gaining the favor *and aid* of God. In the will lies our freedom. God will not force the will. Man has power to stand up against his Maker for ever. But the will *yielded*, the confession made, I am wrong, God is right, henceforth, by his help, I will serve God, then every barrier is removed to God's pouring into the heart precious influences that shall induce genuine sorrow for sin, genuine, hearty, emotional love, and even Job's trust for ever, "though he slay me yet will I trust him."

In this direction to the inquiring sinner, in believing that this is *the starting point* in the Christian life, we agree entirely with friend "D." Confuse the mind with no other directions—attempt not to sound the mysterious depths of *feeling*, but direct the sinner to *resolve*. *In this* we agree with "D," but not in calling this act of resolving either repentance or love, which are distinct exercises from this. The man might so resolve, and if God's promises of aid *could* fail, never either repent or love.

It will be observed that "D." accepts the alleged consequences of his reasoning, and admits that his course of argument for excluding the idea of sorrow from repentance, would also force to the conclusion that the command to love, refers only to an exercise of the will, and not also of the sensibilities.

In reply to his No. 1, "Express definitions," we may instance the assertion which so puzzled Luther, "This *is* my body." And so we might answer his specific arguments, if it were deemed requisite. But we will content ourselves for the present, with simply asking "D." to explain the phraseology of the "first and great commandment," "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God *with* all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy strength, and all thy mind."—Luke 10 : 27.

THE CALL AND ANSWER. — God will quickly verify his promise to give the Holy Spirit to them that ask him. It often happens that when men have formed the determination to seek and serve God, a work of grace is wrought in the heart without any sensible lapse of time; so suddenly indeed as to lead to the doubt whether the determination to serve God does not constitute the work of regeneration. The determination is only a compliance with the condition upon which the Spirit is vouchsafed, under whose influence, taking of the things of Christ and showing them unto us, the heart views things aright and exercises right feelings towards sin and God. The condition fulfilled, God is not long in granting the Holy Spirit. "And it shall come to pass that before they call I will answer; and while they are yet speaking I will hear."

WEDNESDAY EVENING.—It is well known that Wednesday evening is the one observed by the churches of this city as the evening for their weekly prayer meeting. Any concert or other entertainment which depends for patronage in any considerable measure upon religious people, thrives but poorly upon that evening. The conductors of such entertainments seek other evenings for their appointments. The decided falling off of the audiences from such places on that evening speaks well for San Francisco. The Alleghanians in their late concerts were so unhappy as to chose Monday and Saturday evenings. We hope they may yet give other concerts apart from any connection with the theatre, in which the citizens generally may participate.

Welch Presbyterian Church, Rollard place, above Vallejo street, between Dupont and Kearny streets. Preaching in the Welch language next Sunday by John J. Powell, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and 7 1-2, P. M. All who understand Welch are cordially invited to attend.

DEDICATION.—The beautiful new church built by Dr. Anderson's congregation, on Stockton street near Clay, will be dedicated this evening.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN BOARD. Mesrrs. H. H. Bancroft & Co., 151 Montgomery street, advertise in our columns a select assortment of Psalms, Hymns, Tracts and other publications of the Presbyterian Board of Publication, at cost prices.

WOOL SHIPMENT.—The clipper ship Ocean Telegraph for New York will take from this port fully 150,000 pounds of wool, the product of this State. The balance of her cargo will consist of hides, horns, &c., and will amount in value to a large sum, a more valuable shipment to all parties than the same amount in gold.

FIRE DEPARTMENT TROUBLES.—The Fire Department in this city is in a bad way, split in two parties, both of which wish to control the whole Department. It is to be feared the present organization will be so broken up as to really endanger the property of our citizens.

RESUMPTION OF SATHER & CHURCH.—It gives us much pleasure to notice the reopening of the Banking House of this well known firm. After liquidating every claim against them, they commence anew with the good wishes and confidence of the entire community.

NEW BANKING HOUSE.—A new Banking establishment has been opened the past week by Messrs. John Sime & Co. on the corner of Montgomery and Clay streets in the Building formerly occupied by Tallant & Wilde. Mr. Sime is an old resident of this city, a mechanic by occupation, and favorably known as a good citizen as well as by filling to the entire satisfaction of his associates the office of President of the Mechanics' Institute of this city. His partners are also widely known as capable and honorable business men. We cordially wish them success in the business they have commenced.

THE FIRE ON SUNDAY EVENING.—A fire broke out on Sunday evening about 9 o'clock, in a row of large wooden buildings, on Clay and Commercial streets, running through from street to street, below Drumm, destroying several of them. The principal sufferers were Messrs. Morehouse & Co., Newhaus & Co., and Almy & Stevens, grain and produce dealers. Their total loss by fire and water cannot be less than $1000.

THE NEW FEE BILL.—The first payments into the County Treasury of money received by the county officers, under the new law, were made on Monday last. The following are the amounts: Sheriff, $52; County Clerk, $225 35; County Recorder, $213 75.

PACIFIC MEDICAL JOURNAL.—We have received the fifth number of this excellent publication. We hope that it meets with liberal support.

SORROW AND REPENTANCE.

EDITORS PACIFIC:—Your correspondent H. P. seems to have omitted the rope from his festoon of rhetoric: at any rate I cannot seem to get the "hang" of it. This must be my apology for an inadequate reply. I half guess he thought I wanted to prove that sorrow had no place in Christian experience: or else that I wanted to write it out of its place. If so, a more careful reading of the original article would probably show him his mistake.

The question is simply about the condition of forgiveness; what Peter meant by the word he used when the multitude asked him; "What shall we *do*," and he replied, "*Repent*."

This seems a *practical* question; the one most practical of all. It seems appropriate to these days. The simpler your direction, the surer will the wanderer be to find the way. Tell him of no more corners to be turned, and way-marks to be passed, than are indispensable. What he wants is the straightest route, the shortest and the plainest,—to the wicket-gate. And if, perchance, he find those steps which Help told Christian of, and escape being mired in the Slough of Despond, his admittance will be just as cordial and his welcome just as free.

In a time of religious interest, some years ago, a young man of unusual intelligence, instructed from his early childhood, in the way of life, was urged to secure at once an interest in Christ. Many times before, the Spirit had troubled him; as many had he successfully resisted it. But now uneasy within, and urged from without, he asked, almost impatiently, "What shall I do?" Thousands have reached the same point and asked the same question; and often, instead of getting for direction even the Apostolic, "Repent and be baptised," they have been catechised;—"Do you *feel* yourself a sinner?" "Do you *feel* your lost condition?" It may be that though his heart be swelling with conviction, the inquirer will still reply, 'No: I *know* it, but I don't *feel* it, as I ought.' And this honestly: for the emotions, if deep and real, hide themselves from the consciousness. Now such inquiries and corresponding precepts, leave the troubled heart confused, not knowing where to turn: wanting to feel and not knowing how to feel: ready and eager to repent, but not daring to do so, till first it has *felt* its sin. Or if the direction has been in pure scripture terms,—Repent and believe—he is still confused, for those terms convey to him no definite and tangible idea.

It was so ordered that the young man to whom I have alluded was otherwise directed. He was made to understand, and his conscience affirmed it, that heretofore, the main purpose of his life,—the end of all his actions—had been, in one way or another, to please himself: and he was told to forsake this idolatry, and resolve by Christ's aid, henceforth to seek above all other things, and always, to please God. The friends parted. Days intervened. By and by an opportunity occurred, and the conversation was resumed. The young man expressed hope in Christ: and when asked the reason of his hope, his simple answer was, "You told me what to do, and I did it." Further conversation led to the belief that that hope was well founded,—a belief borne out now, by the fruits of many years.

With many of such cases in memory, the writer cannot but think that it is more than a mere matter of metaphysics,—a mere dogma in divinity—that it is a question of real and practical importance,—of vital importance, it may be, to many souls—that we consider *what* repentance is,—and whether we have acted wisely in verging off the track of inspired instructors, to make so much of *feeling*, of *sorrow*, of experiences.

The relation of that view of repentance which makes it simply the change of a man's fundamental purpose, to the great, all-comprehending law—thou shalt love—is one of much importance. This was adduced in the editorial of April 15th, as an example of God's commanding what was without the province of the will, and, so, as parallel with a command to feel sorrow, supposed to be carried in the word, Repent. But what is the nature of that love? and where is its seat? Is it in the sensibilities,—a gushing, impulsive affection—or is it bene volence—bene-volence, good-willing,—an act, or, better, a habit, of the will? I venture to affirm that it is the latter. So I believe the Bible explains it, by express definitions, and implicit denials of the opposite. Christian experience confirms the explanation.

It would be too presumptuous an encroachment on your space, to endeavor fully to develop and defend this view. I can only briefly indicate a part of what might be said.

1. Express definitions. 1 John, 5 : 3. This *is the* love of God, that we keep his commandments. Omit for the moment all modifications of this statement by preconceived ideas, metaphysical notions or accustomed interpretations,—omit to explain it *away*,—and what could be more explicit and direct. Parallel are 2 John, 6. John 14 : 21. 1 Kings 3 : 3.—and many other passages. All those which call for obedience as a test or fruit of love, are certainly as consistent with this view as with any other. For by this view love is not placed outside the soul, in the exterior life, more than by any other. Its home is declared to be among those purposes, deep and fundamental, which, though simple purposes and nothing more, yet underlie the whole life, and are the most strictly internal and spiritual, of all the motions of the soul.

2. Denials of the opposite. And here I would group all those passages which declare men to be righteous in virtue of simply *doing* righteously. 1. John 3 : 7. Rom. 2 : 13. Mal. 3 : 18. And with these I may place those which state the condition of forgiveness in terms which imply action and nothing else. "He that confesseth and forsaketh his sins shall find mercy." "*Turn* ye, turn ye for why will ye die." Did God make these gracious offers with a mental reservation? Or was he too unguarded in his statements of the matter? Or did he address them only to those who had felt their sins, or had already in their hearts an affectionate regard for him? They were addressed to *all:* and they mean just what they say.

Under this head, too, I might group all those passages which represent the Christian life as a warfare; and as fraught with self-denial and cross-bearing. For what has one to struggle with if his affection to God be supreme. He must spontaneously spring to do God's bidding even as a mother would to relieve the suffering of a child. And how can one *deny* self in doing what the predominant passion in the soul demands? If a man's affection to God be supreme above every other, he would have to deny himself, and have warfare in his heart, only when he sought to disobey God. His great delight would be to please Him: this his surest and richest self-gratification. And you might resolve his self-sacrifices for God's sake into selfishness, as easily as you now do those of an impenitent parent for the children round his board.

Finally, I appeal to Christian experience. Is any one conscious of a supreme *affection* for God? Do we not when testing ourselves, rob these terms of their true meaning? Compare your affection for God with that which wells up in your heart towards wife or child: is the former more strong and more constant than the latter? enough more, to be proportioned to the infinite superiority of the one to the other? I know it is not so with myself, I doubt if it be so with others. And yet, if I know my own heart, I would surrender wife and child and home and life and all things else for God. For I *prefer* him above all. I choose him for my portion.

Is not this the *true* state of the case with every child of God? That which is called a supreme *affection* for God,—is it not a supreme *preference* for him, having its seat not in the sensibilities, but in the will? And how does it differ from that fundamental purpose of service to Him, the adoption of which is repentance?

I do not mean to say that the term, *love*, is never used in Scripture to express affection: but, only, that when used in the *law*, it expresses that which alone is a logical material for the exercise of authority—an act or habit of the will.

And let me not be misunderstood as dissevering religion and emotion or affection. I ask no Stoical piety. But let each part have its proper place; let us distinguish the fundamental and essential, from those encouragements to faith, and ministrations of help, or comfort or conviction, which are rather the covering, than the frame work, the marks of growth in grace, sometimes, but not the tests of life in Christ.

D.

THE LAST SHADOW CAST.

So long as we look toward the sun we cast no shadow in our path: let us but turn from it, and we ever wend our way toward the gloom. We may incline our steps at a slight angle from the direction of the rays so that our own path glows with sunlight, but the shadow of our forms will be thrown in the path of those who may walk by our side. The experience of every one has demonstrated this natural truth. Nor is the spirit free from corresponding results from corresponding causes. The Holy Bible is the sun of the soul. Let us walk in its precepts, ever looking directly to it for guidance and knowledge, and not only will our own souls continually revel in the glorious brightness of divine wisdom and happiness, but we shall cast no doubts upon the mind of another. If we indulge perverse dispositions, regardless of the sublime truths and precepts of God's Word, our minds will be in the shadow of ignorance, superstition, and bigoted sinfulness, and no light will break therein to illume our pathway to eternity. Even if we avail ourselves of the light of the Gospel, as a precept, but neglect to communicate it in our example, we are casting a moral shadow upon the path of any who may be within the influence of that example. No one lives so entirely to himself as to be without influence; indeed, there is nothing that carries with it such an idea of utter insignificance as to assert of a person that he possesses no influence over his fellow-beings. As the natural light in sudden effulgence is unbearable to the eye of one long incarcerated in the rayless cell, so in the last mortal gasp—when *too late even to repent*—the light from heaven will burst upon the guilty soul that has through life voluntarily chosen darkness rather than light, filling it with an anguish which the language of man is too meagre to depict.

Let us be careful, then, how we cast shadows of doubt and gloom over the minds of those around us. The time will soon come when we can cast no more shadows. When the damp grave-clods shall have excluded the light of the sun from these silent, decaying tenements, and our souls are summoned to the judgment bar of God to answer for the deeds done in the body, the award shall be to an unfathomable and endless glory without a shadow, or an unfathomable and endless night where no bright ray shall penetrate to dispel the pain-pervading gloom. To which shall it be?

J. F.

ACCESSIONS TO THE ROMISH CHURCH.

Converts are daily added to the Roman church. They are gained, not from the ranks of the Roman Catholic population, for all Roman Catholic children become members of the church a few days after birth. When a few days old, the infant is carried to the priest, who pours water on his little body, salt into his mouth, and holy oil on his forehead, after which imposing ceremonies the priest declares the child to be truly converted, regenerated and sanctified. The water on his body signifies the washing of regeneration, and renewing of the Holy Ghost; the salt means that he is to become the salt of the earth, or a faithful propagandist of the Romish faith; the oil on the forehead signifies that be is to be a burning and shining light in the world, especially amongst the poor unfortunate heretics. As the infant cannot believe for himself, a godfather and godmother are chosen to believe for him, who promise to see that the child is truly educated in the Romish faith. For this service the priest receives a rich fee—from $10 to $1000—according to the wealth of the godfather, who generally foots the bill. Thus a child is made a member of the church, in good standing, before he can stand on his feet. As all infants, in the Roman Catholic church, are converted, regenerated and sanctified a few hours or a few days after birth, technically speaking, there can be no converts made from among the Roman Catholics. They are all converts already; they are all members in good standing. At the age of seven, they renew their covenant in the confessional. At the age of ten, they are communicants in full. The priest in the confessional is looked upon as an ambassador of Christ. The mass of members believe the priest to represent Christ Himself. The intelligent class of Catholics believe the priest to be only a man in holy orders, commissioned by Christ to give entire absolution to all penitent sinners. But the ignorant people look upon the priest as though he were Christ Himself, and they tremble and quake before him as though he were a minister of wrath. From whence, then, come the converts gained to the standard of the Pope of Rome? They are, of course, from the ranks of the nominal Protestants or of the Jews.

A worthy Protestant Christian lady came to us a few days since in great distress. "Oh, dear sir," said she, while the scalding tears ran down her cheeks, "What shall I do? My dear daughter, my only daughter, for whom I have toiled, and upon whom I have placed my affections, has become a Roman Catholic, and a very rigid one; for sometimes my Catholic servants have attended church and Sabbath school with me, but I cannot hire nor coax my daughter to go with me to church or Sabbath school. And, to increase my sorrow, she will not even worship with me around the family altar. As soon as she sees me open the family Bible, she runs up stairs to her own room;—says she prefers to attend prayers by herself. I opened her door one day and found her on her knees with a string of black beads in her hands, attached to which was an ivory image."

The affectionate mother wept as though her heart would break. She wrung her hands repeatedly, and cried in the anguish of her soul, "Oh Lord! what shall I do for my daughter—my only child?" The story was soon told. This unsuspecting, kind, Protestant mother was told by a lady of very fascinating manners, that she admired her daughter very much, that she was really one of the most beautiful and interesting young ladies she had seen in California; and all she needed to make her complete in disposition and high accomplishments was to attend the excellent school of the Roman Sisters in the town of ———, for the period of one or more years. Said the fascinating lady agent, "the school of the Sisters is far superior to any Protestant school in the State; and then there is such a high wall all around it, that the young men cannot get within a gun-shot of the blessed institution. And beside all these advantages, Madame, the price of board and tuition is very moderate; and the religion of all the scholars is sacred, in the eyes of the highly accomplished Sisters; so that multitudes of Protestant young ladies attend, and their religion is never interfered with. There, Madame, your beautiful and highly interesting daughter can learn the French, the Spanish, the German, the Greek, the Italian, the Latin, dancing and music, in two years. And all this vast learning and these accomplishments may be had for less than half of the money you would have to pay in a Protestant Seminary." What pleased the mother the most, and that which turned the scale, was the cheapness of the article. Economy—the saving of a few dollars, has destroyed for the present and perhaps for years to come, the happiness of a devoted mother, and a large circle of loving friends.

MORE ANON.

Eighth Anniversary of the San Farncisco Bible Society.

The exercises at the Eighth Anniversary of the San Francisco Bible Society, at Calvary Church, on Sunday evening, were very interesting. There was a large attendance, and considerable interest manifested. After the voluntary by the choir, a portion of scripture was read and prayer offered by Judge Shattack. Rev. Eli Corwin, of San Jose, then delivered an appropriate discourse, from the text found in II. Timothy, 3d chap., 15th verse. It was marked throughout by a deep study of the authenticity of the Bible, its practical lessons, and its existence as the great bulwark of salvation.

Rev. Frederick Buel, the agent of the Society, then presented the Eighth Annual Report, which was read by Mr. Frederick Billings We extract the following information from the report:

The San Francisco Bible Society presents its Eighth Annual Report, embracing the results accomplished during the period extending from the 1st of November, 1856, to 1st of November, 1857.

Number of bibles issued from the depository during the year in review, 4,179: of which there were sold 3,346, and given away, 833. The donations were made, in part, to ships and seamen, to the hospitals and prisons of the city, to the State Prison, and to individuals having no means to purchase them; to the Branch Bible Society; to Sabbath Schools and Churches in the interior.

The receipts, during the first six months were

from sales	$2,079 26
Female Bible Society	58 00
Collection at Calvary Church	320 00
Annual Meeting at Cong'l Church	295 00
Individuals	31 00
Cong'l Church, of Sacramento	65 00
Total	$2,848 26

The remaining six months of the year the Agent of the Society was absent at the East, and the results of sales were not reported to him until another financial year had commenced. The expenses for the same period were:

Incidental expenses	$110 22
American Bible Society	1,100 00
Pacific Bible House	1,638 04
Total	$2,848 26

During the last year the Society has erected the Pacific Bible House, on Montgomery street near Market, for the purpose of a depository and other conveniences. At the time the Secretary went East there was a floating debt upon the building of $1,500, besides the mortgage of $5,000, which it was expected would remain on the property. This was increased to $1,700 during his absence. Repairs and alterations to increase the value of the building for letting were made at a cost of $600, making $2,300. Of this amount $1,000 have been paid by aid received from the Ladies' Festival and other sources; and now leaving $1,300 besides the mortgage. The interest on this sum and the mortgage amounts to $85 per month, and rents, exclusive of depositories, to $120 to $150 per month, leaving a balance in favor of the building of $35 to $65 monthly.

The work of supplying the families of this State with the Holy Scriptures by means of colporteurs has been commenced. It is the design of the Society to give every family, and as far as possible every individual, an opportunity to possess a copy of the bible. The Society has entered upon the colporteur work in order that we may discharge a duty incumbent upon us as Christians, to supply our citizens with the word of God. We have three colporteurs engaged in carrying out the work of distribution in this State; one in Sonoma county, Mr. Frederick Bates; one in Amador county, Mr. Henry C. Foster; and one in Placer county, Mr. Thos. R. Deihl. They are all men of tried experience in the work, faithful and self-denying, and are energeticaly engaged in carrying the Scriptures from house to house, selling at a moderate price to those able to buy, and giving to the poor and destitute. They all report encouraging results in their labors. They intend to proceed in their canvas of the State until not a village, however remote, not a canon, however secluded, not a family, however isolated, shall there be but has had an opportunity to receive the Scriptures.

They are to receive a proper remuneration for their services, "for the laborer is worthy of his hire." In thickly settled neighborhoods the advance made on the works sold might suffice to meet the expense of the canvas, but generally there will be a deficiency, which must be supplied from the contributions of the benevolent.

Even now, like the frogs in Egypt, the press has poured forth over our State a flood of vain and pernicious literature, the corrupt spawn of corrupt minds, polluting and defiling those who receive and peruse these works. The Bible is the rod of Moses to lay the plague and clear the "pestilential air."

It is not for us to say, "men will not read the bible." God knew whether the bible would be read or not when He revealed his will to man through its pages. Christ knew how the gospel would be despised and rejected, but this did not hinder him from dying on calvary, nor from bidding his disciples to carry the gospel to all men.

The Parent Society has authorized the employment of colporteurs, but our first appeal for aid should be made to our own citizens. We need several hundred dollars to supply bibles to hospitals and the shipping. The contributions now obtained are not required as heretofore to prepare a depository, but to aid in sending forth the word.

Judge Shattuck briefly addressed the Convention, urging them to contribute liberally to the cause of diffusing the light of the Gospel over the State.

A collection was then taken up, to be devoted to carrying out colporteur work, which realized the sum of $280.

The choir then sung a doxology, and Rev. Mr. Buel pronounced a benediction.

Immediately after, the following officers were elected for the balance of the year:

President, D. O. Shattuck.

Vice Presidents, Rev. Saml. Williams, Rev. E. C. Bannister, Frederick Billings, Esq.

Treasurer, James B. Roberts.

Secretary, Wm. R. Wadsworth.

Executive Committee, Messrs. Gray, Flint, Bigelow, Cunningham, Reynolds.

THE NEW FRIGATE JAPANESE, just finished at New York for the Russian Government, will start about the first of April. She has orders to proceed direct to China, and from thence to her station on the Amoor river, where she will be delivered up to the Russian Government. Several missionaries are going in her to China, having received permission from the Russian Minister. She is to be manned by a full complement of American officers.

An exchange paper says that the leading partner in a publishing house, who was rapidly pushing his advertisements during the dull season, being interrogated by the editor in regard to his policy, replied:

"The very time of all others to crowd, sir; give us the field when few advertisers occupy it, and we care not how hard the times are; it pays us well at all times, because we know how far to go, but especially it pays us in times like the present, when the most of business men in our line have taken their hooks out of the water, thinking no bites are to be had; we are satisfied that nothing has kept us a constant run of trade for the last ninety days, but pushing our notice through this dull season."

THT MANUFACTURE OF WATCHES IN THE UNITED STATES.—This business is rapidly gaining ground in this country, and with the experience thus obtained the value and excellence of the manufactured article is increased. We hear that at the watch factory at Waltham, Mass., about seven hundred watches are now turned out per month, which are said to be fully equal to articles of the same character of foreign manufacture, while they are correct time-keepers, and can be offered at greatly reduced rates.

PRINCES, in their early years, seem to be like other boys. For instance, two of Queen Victoria's sons get to fighting often, and the Prince of Wales (heir apparent to the crown) is essentially thrashed by his junior, Prince Alfred, who feeling his superiority in the matter of muscle, treats the future royalty of the British empire rather brusquely, which the Queen is amazingly tickled at. The persecuted big lubber frequently appeals in great distress to his papa.

ATHENIAN LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.—It is said that a Greek lawyer has made a motion, in the Supreme Court of Athens, for the reversal of the sentence against Socrates!

Grant Thorburn is a sensible old man. On the 18th instant he wrote as follows, from New Haven: I verily believe it is the best world, terrestial, that ever God Almighty made. I have never felt head, heart, nor toothache, during the year just gone by, and this day I enter my eighty-fifth year. I walk without a staff; I sleep without rocking, and eat my food without brandy or bitters. I never was drunk in my life; and never had a rheumatic pain. I voted three years when Washington was President. I lived twenty-two years under George IV, William IV, and Victoria thus far. I was intimate with Hamilton, Jay, Morris, old Governor Clinton, and other prominent actors in the Revolution."

HORSE THIEVES.—The inhabitants of Mariposa are much trouble by Indians, who are almost daily stealing horses from some portion of the county. Some ranchers believe that there is a gang of thieves in the mountains, between the heads of the Cowchillia and San Joaquin rivers.

INDIANS AT HONEY LAKE.—The settlers at Honey Lake are expecting an attack from the Pah Utah Indians who it is said are led on by Mormons in disguise.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A Mr. Beagle was recently found dead in his cabin, on Quartz Gulch, near Coulterville.

ANOTHER PARDON.—The Governor has pardoned Manuel Baldariso, convicted of robbery in Sierra county, in October, 1855, and sentenced to the State prison for five years. He was fifteen years old when sent to the prison. His conduct has been such as to induce the belief that he has entirely reformed.

DANGEROUS FALL.—Mr. Seacey, Deputy Sheriff of Siskiyou county, met with quite a serious accident, recently, in falling into a mining shaft, a distance of some fifty feet. The only serious damage he sustained was a severe sprain of the ankle.

IN PLUMAS.—A. D. Hogg and M. Silva had a dispute in Plumas county on the 28 ult., and resorting to arms for a settlement of it, Silva was stabbed by Hogg, and was not expected to live. The *Argus* says that Hogg had not been arrested.

SONOMA ELECTION.—The following is the result of the municipal election held in and for Sonoma, on Monday last:

Mayor: A. G. Oakes, Alderman: H. L. Kamp, P. J. Vasquez, A. C. McDonald, Fred. Rohrer. Treasurer: S. H. Rupe. Attorney: G. L. Wratten. Marshal: Wm. Ellis. Assessor: S. F. Cowan.

LIEUT. IVES' EXPEDITION.—Messrs. Peacock and Taylor, of the Topographical Engineers attached to Lieut. Ives' Expedition to the River Colorado and the Pimos villages, arrived here Monday, per steamer Senator, from San Diego. These gentlemen will go on to Washington by the next steamer, to report at headquarters on the general progress of the expedition. They carry with them a number of maps and surveys of the country over which they have passed, together with a large collection of mineralogical and botanical specimens, &c., from that new and interesting portion of our vast domain.

MURDERER KILLED.—The horse thieves who murdered Frank Lane have been taken near Mariposa. Col. E. Potter followed them alone until he discovered where they were, when he raised a party and came upon them suddenly, when they fired at him without effect. He called the rest of the party, and a desperate fight commenced—resulting in one robber being killed, and the other badly wounded and captured.

[FOR THE CHILDREN.]

Did the Boy who took the Wheat do Right?

Do you remember, children, a story in the *Pacific* some six weeks ago, of a little boy who went from school with his playmates one noon to visit a grist-mill? Do you remember how they all filled their pockets with wheat, to eat, and how bad this little boy felt, thinking he was stealing? how he ran off, thinking the miller would put him in prison, and so to hide his theft, he buried all the wheat in the ground, and covered it up carefully, so that it might not be found? Do you remember, also, that the man who wrote the story—and it was a true story, too—wished you to tell him if you thought this boy did right or wrong in taking the wheat? Well, I told you then that if you did not write to the *Pacific*, and tell what you thought about it, I should have to do so, and now, as no boy has written, I have to do it; but I did prefer that some of you should have done so. Be sure and try to write another time.

Well, I must tell you about what I think what that little boy did, and give you some reasons for what I tell you. I do think the boy who took the wheat did do wrong in taking it, and this is the reason: You know that when you do anything which you are confident is wrong, there is a feeling within you that you ought not to do it, that you always ought to do right. That which makes this feeling is called conscience. Well, God made this conscience to tell you to do right, and not wrong, and to make you feel bad when you do wrong.—But this conscience does not of itself tell you what is right. Your mind, your reason, tells you this, and then the conscience makes you feel that you *must do* the right, and not do the wrong. Now this conscience should always be obeyed in everything, though even your mind, your reason, may make a mistake, because there is nothing in man himself to tell him he must do right, except the conscience, and if this is not obeyed, then a man is turning away from all that tells him to do right, and hence has nothing at all to follow but his blind, wicked feelings. Here is a story I will tell you to explain what I mean.

STORY.—A man had some pretty trees in his orchard, called maples, and on going away one day said to his little son, "George, keep the cattle away from the maples in the orchard, till I get back."—But the little boy really thought his father said apples, hence he drove away the cattle whenever they came near some old apples which his father cared nothing about. Then when his father came back, he said to him, "George, those apples are not worth anything, why did you keep the cattle away from them?" "Why, papa," said George, "I thought you told me to keep the cattle away from the apples in the orchard, and I meant to do right as you told me." Then his father said, "I really said maples—not apples; but as you thought I said apples, you did right in keeping the cattle away from them, and I am glad to see that you mean to do right."

This little boy thought he was to keep the cattle away from the apples, and if he had not done so his conscience would have told him that he was doing wrong, and he would have felt miserable. He ought to have obeyed his conscience; he did so, was happy, did right, and had his father's approval. So everywhere, at all times, in little things as well as in great things, you should obey your conscience. Then, by thinking, your mind, your reason, will improve more and more till you will almost always know what is, in itself, right. Especially if you pray to God for Jesus sake, to help you, by His Spirit, to understand what is right, and to do it, you will thus greatly improve.

So as this little boy thought he was stealing, and ought not to take the wheat, and his conscience told him, therefore, not to do it, he did wrong in doing it, he ought not to have taken the wheat. Always do just what is right, boys; never do what you think is wrong; do as your conscience tells you you ought to; then will God bless you, and you will grow up to be good and happy men—happy yourselves, and able to help others to be so.

S. V.

IMPORTANT FROM UTAH.

We have late news from Salt Lake, both by way of Los Angeles and Carson Valley. Both accounts agree in the material facts. By way of Los Angeles we have the following:

Some time last week a number of Mormons belonging to the Mormon Association, and, formerly, residents of San Bernardino, arrived at that place. It is said they have confidentially communicated the following information to their friends in San Bernardino:

Brigham Young has issued a circular to his people that they abstain from fighting the U. S. troops, and that they retire, as the army advances, to the South. He forbids his followers from living among the soldiers, and orders them to abandon all the invaded country. Salt Lake City is not to be destroyed, but given up to the soldiers for a military post.

Brigham Young and his associates are to abandon the city without burning or otherwise injuring it. At this time, April 20th, they say the city is vacated by the Saints, and the army under Col. Johnson is in occupation. The thought of war or fighting is abandoned, and, from this time forward, it is believed that peace will prevail.

The arrangement is said to have been effected by Col. Kane, who is acting as a Commissioner, and who had been to Camp Scott, at Fort Bridger. The inhabitants at Salt Lake are said to be removing, with the intention of forming a settlement on the Mohave river, and also in the valleys of the Sierra Nevada.

Private letters, received by the mail, state that the Mormons have received orders from Brigham Young to evacuate the city and remove to Provo and the San Pete Valley.

The Valley of San Pete is about one hundred and fifty miles from Salt Lake City, in a south-east course, toward the Rio Colorado, and about eighty miles east of the San Bernardino road. There are several thriving towns and settlements in the Valley. It is not to be supposed that the Mormons will attempt to make this Valley anything more than a temporary stopping-place, as there is not tillable land enough to support one quarter of their people. There are rumors here that Sonora is to be their future place of abode.

WHERE WILL THEY GO? The editor of the Los Angeles *Star* speculates as follows:

But, what is to become of the people? Rumor says that a portion of them are to take refuge in the mountains of the Sierra Nevada—that extensive valleys have been discovered there, capable of cultivation—that there is abundance of wood and water, and that, with such supplies as they can at present command, a large colony can be started and maintained till a crop can be matured, which will be within a few months.

Again, it is stated that parties will proceed to the Northern States of Mexico. This we do not believe, nor is it sustained by anything like probability. The people of Mexico have no sympathy with the principles or doctrines of Mormonism.—Moreover, we do not think it likely that the Mormons would seek a settlement in Sonora, for they well know that, before long, they would be subjected to the operation of the same laws from whose restrictions they are now anxious to escape.

Again, it is said that fertile tracts have been discovered in the Mohave country—that a colony has been detailed to settle them, and that those who have lately visited San Bernardino did so for the purpose of obtaining supplies to carry this on. This looks reasonable, and, under the circumstances, very probable. The navigation of the Colorado, up to within twenty miles of the Los Vegas, has been ascertained, and this will afford the means of easy transit to and from the new settlement. A number of persons are now at San Bernardino, with wagons, to transport supplies to this country, from which they are distant but a few days travel.

Again, rumor has it that a portion of the Saints intend to proceed North, and among them the leaders and elders of the Church. Whatever may become of the mass of the people, it is certain that Brigham Young and the Presidency have become so fatally involved as to leave no hope for Executive clemency, and, therefore, as a matter of temporary expediency, a flight from the Territory of Utah has become indispensable.

TROUBLE AMONG THE MORMONS.—We understand that considerable dissatisfaction exists among the people of Salt Lake City in regard to the course of events there. Young feels that his hold on the masses is rapidly slackening, and hence he has had recourse to the old system of declaring a "vision" commanding him to destroy the cities, and occupy the Southern settlements. The *Vineyard* says the Mormons have split into numerous factions, each with its partizan leader. Whether they will be able to unite upon any satisfactory plan at the conference, or not, is very doubtful.

THE DAILY MEETINGS.—There is no diminution of interest in the meetings in this city. During the past week several have commenced a religious life in humble reliance on the grace of God.

PACIFIC Theological Seminary

The Weekly Pacific.

MAIL STEAMERS.

The Mail Steamer Sonora left San Francisco on Friday last, at 5 o'clock, P. M., with the passengers and treasure from the Golden Gate, which steamer returned to port on the morning of the 6th, disabled by breaking her shaft. The Sonora was fitted for sea in twenty-four hours after the orders were received at Benicia. The price of passage in the Golden Gate was $275 first cabin, $225 second cabin, and $125 for steerage. For the Sonora, the Company charged for additional passengers $300 for first cabin, $250 for second cabin, and $150 for steerage, added to which is the State Tax on passenger tickets.

The Sonora had on board eight hundred and seventy passengers, and $1,963,000 in treasure.

The John L. Stephens is the regular steamer to sail on the 20th May. The price of passage will be the same as on the Sonora.

DISBANDING FIRE COMPANIES.—The Board of Supervisors of this city, yesterday, passed an order disbanding Empire Co. No. 1, and Knickerbocker No. 5, for disobedience of the order of the Chief Engineer, the houses and engines to be put in possession of the Committee of Fire and Water of the Board. Immediately after the passage of the order, the Chief of Police by order of the Committee, took possession of, and placed men in charge of the houses and engines. A large crowd gathered around the engine houses and considerable excitement was manifested, but all passed off peaceably.

FATAL STABBING BY A WOMAN.—A liquor merchant, named L. Galley, of the firm of Le Cacheux, Galley & Co. was yesterday stabbed in his office by a woman of the name of Melantine Girault, with whom he was supposed to be improperly intimate. The wound is believed to be mortal.

We since learn that the man is dead.

CALIFORNIA MINING ITEMS.

Of the recently discovered rich quartz veins in Tuolumne county, the *Union Democrat* say:

The excitement now pervailing on the subject of quartz, gathers new strength as new developments transpire. The extraordinary success which has thus far followed the explorations for auriferous lodes in the region of Soulsby's ranch, exceeds, so far as our information extends, the most brilliant success of precedent exploration. The average yield of Street and Soulsby's mill, with six stampers, is $100 an hour. Their rock increases in richness as the excavation progreses. Last Saturday, 1st of May, the retorted gold taken from the crushing of five days, weighed 41 pounds. The week before, the yield was 52 pounds. The Gilson claim, the Pennsylvanian and other claims on the same lode, are raising quartz whose richness is known to be equal to that of the Soulsby lode. Mr. Duffield and other parties are erecting machinery on their claims which will soon add incredible amounts to the weekly aggregates of gold taken from the Soulsby region.

But the richness of the rock, as above described, will not compare with that discovered further to the east of the Tuolumne. Walls and company have discovered and developed there a lode wherein the gold predominates over the quartz. The lode is more than one foot in thickness; and a blast of powder shivers the rock without detaching the fragments, which are perfectly "glued together" by aggregate masses of gold. We have seen numerous specimens from this vein, and also from others in the vicinity of Walls' claim, that literally exemplify the above statement, and sustain the testimony, to the same effect, of all persons who have visited this region.

The Sonora *Herald* informs us that the veritable mountains of gold, in search of which so many of our people traveled off to Gold Lake, in 1850, exist within the limits of our country, if one-half the stories that we hear from the mountain country east of here is true. The excitement has extended to all parts of the country, and many parties, with pack animals and sufficient provisions to last a few weeks, have gone to the new gold region during the past week.

THE NEW GOLD MINES IN CARSON VALLEY.—A writer in the Placerville *Index* gives the following description of the new gold mines on Walker's River. He says:

The late discoveries are not on Walker's River, they are some fifty or sixty miles beyond, on a stream making out of the Sierras, about east of Sonora; it runs into the Great Basin, and far out, and may find its way into Walker's River, but, if so, it is very low down. From what I can learn it does not run into Walker's River. There are several large, rich and fertile valleys there, which induce a settlement, hence the rush of families there. There were about twenty in the party that returned last week, and all of them are very sanguine in the belief that they found a young California. The gold is found to exist in a scope of country, as far as prospected, some two or three miles in width, and ten or twelve in length. The stream of which I speak has two branches, both of which has been prospected eight or ten miles up, with very satisfactory results, yielding five to fifteen cents to the pan. The gold is of a very good quality, worth seventeen to nineteen dollars to the ounce. The mines are conceded to be in California, for the land is all surveyed and laid out in sections.

THE WHITE RIVER MINES.—The Southern *Vineyard* has been shown a number of quartz gold specimens from the neighborhood of White River, Tulare county. Referring to the mines, that paper says: On the head of Coarse Gold Gulch, and 3 1-2 miles from White River, Dr. George has a stamper mill, worked by horse power, which crushes about three tons per day, and that the ore from his vein produces more that fifty dollars per ton. Mr. K. McCulloch is working a lead about one and a half miles from Kinneysburg, the ore of which pays from $50 to $150 per ton. Mr. Wallace has a crushing mill on White River, and two or three parties are preparing to put up mills this season. Not less than 300 or 350 men are engaged in mining on and in the immediate vicinity of White River.

We are farther informed that this auriferous section of country, although the knowledge of it is limited, contains gold to an inexhaustable amount.

QUARTZ IN SHASTA.—A correspondent of the *Union*, writing from Shasta, May 5th, expresses a high opinion of the late quartz discoveries in that section, and particularly of those at a place called the Buckeye. He says there is very little practical knowledge on the subject there, and if men of experience and capital would go there they would astonish them. The extent of this lead is about twelve or fifteen miles in length, and, as far as prospected, very wide, and the gold can be seen in almost every piece of quartz. Some operators have got a little mill upon one of the claims, that will crush about one ton per day, and recently five hundred pounds were crushed, which yielded about four ounces of gold; and if the quicksilver had not been greasy, six ounces would have been obtained.

NEW DIGGINGS.—Excellent surface diggings have been discovered lately about two miles below Auburn, near the Sacramento road, say the Placer *Herald*. We are informed that as eight dollars in a single panful of dirt has been obtained, and several claims are paying big wages. Of course there is some excitement, and quite a number of claims taken up.

GOOD PAY.—Messrs. Smyth, M'Beth and Mead have taken out of their claims at Goon Hollow during the last week eleven hundred dollars, the work of three hands. As we feasted our eyes on the treasure, our thoughts wandered back to the good old days of '49, when we were an "honest miner," and were borne down with the weight of our "dust," as we are now with that of our debts. Who say the mines are worked out?—*Mountain Dem.*

FROM LOS ANGELES.

NOVEL INDICTMENT.—A somewhat singular course of proceeding has taken place among the good people of the San Bernardino county. For causes alleged, the Grand Jury have indicted the Court of Sessions, the District Attorney, and Justices, for misconduct in office, or rather want of knowledge of the duties of their respective offices. It is a good thing to see the grand jury so prompt in looking after the due execution of the laws. It is not much of a quarrel as it now stands.

Los Angeles Star.

WEATHER IN LOS ANGELES.—The weather has been more unsettled of late than is usual at this season of the year, being occasionally cold and stormy. On Wednesday evening, after sunset, the elements took a curious freak—a strong wind suddenly arose, accompanied by cold rains which swept over the city, continuing but a short time and as suddenly abating, leaving the bright moon to preside over a calm, mild night. At the beach, the same evening, there was a perfect hurricane, accompanied by heavy rains, which continued for a considerable time.

CITY ELECTION.—An election took place in Los Angeles on Monday last, which was one of the most spirited contests ever witnessed in that place. Party issues were ignored.

John G. Nichols was the successful candidate for mayor.

LIVE STOCK.—Live stock driven from the counties of Los Angeles, San Bernardino, and San Diego, since January 1st, 1858:

Cows and Calves, 3000 each	6000
Cows	1500
Heiffers	few.
Steers, three years old	2000
Steers, one and two years old	2000
Herders' Horses	300
Breeding Mares	600
Total	12 400

There are only about one thousand head of stock cattle, embracing all classes, which have been purchased and remain to be forwarded. There are but few, not to exceed one thousand head, that could be yet purchased this season.

At the Monte a young man by the name of Caster was lynched for stealing a large sum of money from a Mr. Perkins. After confessing the theft and restoring the stolen money he was turned over to the authorities to be tried for theft.

LATER FROM ARIZONA AND THE GILA.

The Territory is in a quiet condition, the Indians of that section of country being peaceable. Operations at the Arizona copper mine are all but suspended, for the want of proper means of smelting. An immense quantity of ore has been extracted, which remains there, waiting for the erection of furnaces.

The party who left here recently for Texas, by the overland route, were met in the vicinity of Vallecitos and San Felipe. They were getting along very well under the circumstances. They had not been sufficiently careful in selecting their animals, some of which had already given out.

The first cargo of silver from the Heintzleman mines, in the Gadsden Purchase—six eight mule teams, loaded with ore—had arrived at San Diego. The *Herald* says:

They have out at the mine some 90 tons, averaging $1,000 per ton, and about eighteen tons worth from three to four thousand dollars per ton, is now lying at Fort Yuma, waiting shipment.

The teams here will take back machinery necessary for extracting silver at the very mouth of the mine, and it is expected that they will have the works in full operation by the first of August.

Col. Leach, of the Gila Wagon Road, has discovered an excellent route down the San Pedro river to the Gila, by which one hundred miles of distance is saved, with abundance of wood, water and grass. He has completed the road from Fort Yuma to the Pimos, and progressing up the San Pedro at the rate of five miles per day.

Mr. R. T. Doyle has a fine specimen of coarse placer gold taken from a new field at the Piacahe, 45 miles south-east of the Pimo Villages. He says that at the Canada de Oro, eight miles from Tuesen, old coyote diggings have been recently explored more than 150 feet into the mountain side, and that 45 cents to the pan of dirt was obtained.

Gold fields have been discovered 50 miles east of Tueson.

Lieut. Ives is expected to arrive at the Pimo Villages about the 16th of June by land, from a point 600 miles above Fort Yuma. The steamer has returned to the Fort, and the party on board discharged.

Governor Wainwright is putting up smelting furnaces near San Javier, and reports good prospects.

The copper mine of Mr. Rose, near San Luis Rey, is becoming more valuable as he excavates.

Capt. Stone, more than two months from San Francisco, has not been heard from or seen in the Gulf, and apprehensions are felt for his safety.

From the Colorado.

By the latest express from the Colorado river, we have news of the exploring expedition under Lieut. Ives. His steamer returned to Fort Yuma thr 14th ult., having transported his party five hundred and twenty or thirty miles up the river, where it landed them. This is two hundred miles above the place reached by the private vessel sent up a short time ago. The party having landed, proceeded by land up the river, and when last heard from were about six hundred miles above the Fort. At the point they would turn southward, and expected to arrive at the Pimo Villages the 15th May. From their distance above the mouth of the Gila, they must have steamed to the neighborhood of Green river. This, by reference to the map, will be found to be about six hundred miles from the highest point yet reached by steamboats on the Arkansas river. Thus reducing the distance between the navigable waters of the Pacific and Atlantic oceans to a mere span. This is very important. It will speedily reveal the resources of the valley of this great river of the west, it opens a way of exit, by steam navigation, to the produce of the territory of Utah, and just now it may be of great practical advantage in a military point of view. The steamer brought down, we understand, quantities of ores of gold, silver, copper and other metals, a map of the country explored, and various official reports for the Secretary of War.

MEETING OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The Chamber of Commerce held an annual meeting for the election of officers, at their rooms, in the Merchants' Exchange, on Tuesday evening the 11th inst.. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Daniel Gibb, President; Albert Dibblee, 1st Vice President; J. A. Donahue, 2d Vice President; Wm. R. Wadsworth, Secretary, Treasurer and Librarian. Committee of Appeals for 1858-9: J. B. Thomas, G F. Bragg, J. DeFremery, E F. Stone, R. G. Sneath, W. C. Ralston. President *ex officio* Chairman. Committee of Arbitration: Geo. H. Kellogg, Chairman for 1858-59; J. H. Cutter, Wm. H. Stowell, C. H. Baldwin and F. M. Randell.

SATHER & CHURCH.—The Chamber of Commerce of this city, at their annual meeting held on Tuesday, unanimously resolved that the custody of the funds of the association should be restored to the banking firm of Sather & Church as an evidence of appreciation of their honorable course in the prompt and business manner in which they have settled their affairs.

The Atlantic Mail of the 20th ult., fully due to-day, will probably bring some very important intelligence. The political news from Washington promises to be of interest, although we are not of opinion that the Kansas question has been settled. As the Administration papers say, but four votes were needed to be changed to carry the Senate bill through the House, without the Crittenden proviso, yet we should not be surprised were the change to be against, rather than in favor of, Lecompont.

We were merely tempted thus to allude *en passant* to politics, because it has been alleged that the Kansas difficulty has hitherto stood in the way of action being had by Congress upon the Pacific Railroad bill. This may perhaps, to a certain extent, have been the case, but the people of this State are anxiously looking forward to the event of the display of those immense energies and statesmanlike abilities in favor of the measure which they have been assured are being constantly devoted to it by that one of our Senators, who, by his position as Chairman of the Committee, is in some degree responsible for the backwardness of the measure. Californians want to see the matter come up on its merits. The Kansas question once disposed of, they trust to hear no more subterfuges for a further delay.

Latest commercial advices report that in addition to the forty ships noted as having cleared for this from domestic ports, there were on the berth six clippers at New York, and three at Boston. At last accounts, freights were not scarce, and we presume that we shall learn of the larger number of these vessels having cleared for our port. With such an abundant anticipation of supplies, the general market here does not promise large profits upon shipments; yet it is well known that stocks of desirable goods are not in present or anticipated excess, and judicious management may prevent loss to shippers, while our community cannot fail to derive an advantage from supplies that will be to the fullest degree ample.

The Panama from ports in Washington Territory, is due to-day or to-morrow, and her arrival is anxiously looked for with further accounts from the new diggings on Frazer's river. There are various parties in that section of country who have been making tours of observation, and whose report will give a more definite character to the hitherto rather unreliable information from that region; at least it will be determined whether the route by Bellingham Bay and Frazer's river be at all practicable at present. Should accounts prove favorable, a large number of people will no doubt take their departure at once for the north, and there will be a corresponding activity in trade. The demand for goods for Puget Sound forms even now no inconsiderable item in daily commerce.

Merc. Gaz. and Ship. Register.

Gold from California.

The *N. Y. Herald* of March 29th, says: "The California steamer arrived yesterday with fourteen hundred thousand dollars more in specie. Thus our banks continue to swell their surplus, and will continue, in the present depressed state of trade, to accumulate, until, by [illegible], probably, they will hold the enormous aggregate of [illegible] to fifty millions of specie, with nothing to do with it but to lend it out on whatever they can get. People are not generally aware that we may, perhaps, be on the eve of another gold mania similar to that which was witnessed in 1848—50, when the gold in California was discovered. Sonora and its vicinity—which the church party in Mexico are anxious to sell to the United States—are known to be full of silver and gold. The latter is believed to be even more abundant in Sonora than in California. It is known that, for years, parties that have profited by the experience of California have been ready to avail themselves of the first chance of making a descent upon the gold of Sonora, and believe that it would prove even more fruitful than any auriferous region yet opened. Should the present anarchy in Mexico lead to the sale of Sonora to us—as the church party want—what a tremendous change would follow! Fancy two Californias pouring in their gold simultaneously at the rate of nearly two millions a week!"

CITY AND COUNTY TAXES.

The exhibit made by the Tax Collector for the city and county is not only very creditable to that officer, but it affords the best guaranty of the satisfaction entertained by the community with the present management of municipal affairs. There is no longer that hanging back on the part of tax payers that characterized former years, and the readiness with which payments are met shows a willingness on their part to bear the expenses of government that augurs well for the future.

The change is indeed great from former times, and the people have it now in their power to make the improvement lasting. What a wonder it is to see the financial affairs of San Francisco properly conducted after nine years of official malfeasance.

Merc. Gaz. and Ship. Register.

The amount of the original Assessment Roll of 1857-58, delivered to the Tax Collector in Oct'r last, was $38,564,883

This was subsequently reduced by the Board of Equalization, and further reduced by exemptions of widows, charitable institutions, etc., to ... $35,338,426

The taxes on this assessment of $2 30, amounted to ... $812,283 79

Total amount of the collections of the taxes of 1857-58 by the Collector, is ... $737,565 39

$76,718 40

Of this amount, the collection has been restrained by recent injunction suits, instituted by Hentsch, Ritter, Marziou, Ross, and others, on about ... $15,000 00

Leaving as delinquent (except from injunctions) $61,718 40

The Delinquent List has been handed over to the Auditor, with a memorandum opposite the name of each delinquent of the reason of delinquency. The Board of Equalization can, in their discretion, carry this delinquent list forward into the roll of next year, or drop such portions as they may decide proper.

The total collections since October last, for all years, reach the sum of		$766,407 91
For fiscal year 1857-58	$737,565 39	
" " 1856-57	21,212 42	
" " 1855-56	7,325 15	
" " 1854-55	304 95	$766,407 91
There has been paid into the Treasury, per receipts of the Treasurer		$727,958 34
There was retained, being Collector's commissions on March, April and May payments		780 78
Money now in the hands of the Collector, received under protest		37,668 79
Total		$766,407 91

The money paid under protest is in sealed bags, and has been placed by the Collector in the Treasusrer's vaults, and will await the action of the Courts.

It may be interesting to compare this collection with the year previous:

Total taxes on the roll of 1856-57	$698,270
The collections to March, 1857, were	393,171
There being delinquent	$305,099

Or about forty-five per cent. of the original taxes. This year the delinquencies will not exceed nine per cent.

LABOR IN SAN FRANCISCO.

CORRECTED MAY 13, 1858.

Blacksmiths,	₱ diem,	$4,00@5,00
do helpers	"	2,50@3,00
Brass Founders,	"	4,00@5,00
Boiler Makers,	"	4,00@5,00
Boat Builders	"	5,00@6,00
Ballast Men,	"	2,25@3,00
Bricklayers,	"	4,00@5,00
Bookbinders,	"	3,50@6,00
do Folders,	"	2,00@3,00
Brickmakers,	₱ mo	40,00@75,00
Brickburners,	"	50,00@75,00
Bakers,	"	40,00@75,00
Barbers,	"	50,00@100,00
Butchers,	"	60,00@100,00
Cheesemakers	"	35,00@75,00
Choppers,	"	35,00@5,00
Coachmen,	"	35,00@50,00
Coppersmiths,	₱ diem	4,00@5,00
Carpenters,	"	3,00@6,00
do Ship,	"	5,00@6,00
Caulkers,	"	6,00@—
Carriage makers	"	3,00@5,00
Coopers,	"	4,00@5,00
Cartmen,	"	2,50@3,50
Chasers,	"	7,00@10,00
Cooks,	₱ month,	40,00@85,00
Chambermaids,	"	25,00@30,00
Day laborers,	₱ diem	2,00@3,00
Deck hands, (riv. nav.)	₱ month,	40,00@50,00
Draymen,	"	—@75,00
Engineers,	"	125,00@150,00
Finishers,	₱ diem,	4,00@5,00
Freestone cutters.	"	—@5,00
Firemen,	₱ mo,	50,00@60,00
Gardeners,	"	35,00@60,00
Granite dressers,	₱ dm	3,00@5,00
Hodmen,	"	2,00@3,00
Hatters,	₱ week,	30,00@40,00
Harness m'krs	₱ dm,	2,00@4,00
Hostlers,	₱ month,	30,00@50,00
Jewelers,	₱ diem,	4,00@6,00
Locksmiths,	"	3,00@5,00
Limeburners,	₱ mo,	40,00@50,00
Lapidaries,	₱ diem,	5,00@8,00
Lumbermen	₱ mo,	35,00@50,00
Millwrights,	₱ diem,	5,00@9,00
Metal turners,	₱ diem,	3,50@5,00
Marble cutters and polishers,	₱ diem,	2,00@5,00
Millers,	"	4,00@6,00
Mattress mk'rs	₱ mo,	40,0 @50,00
Mates of vessels,	"	50,00@100,00
Mill sawyers and planers,	₱ month,	50,00@75,00
Plumbers,	₱ diem,	5,00@—
Pump makers.	"	3,50@5,00
Pile drivers,	"	5,00@—
Painters, house,	"	3,00@5,00
do sign, gold,	@ foot,	30@ 60
do do plain,	"	35@ 45
Pilots,	₱ mo,	—@150,00
Porters,	"	30,00@100,00
Printers,	₱ 1000 ems,	—@ 75
Riggers,	₱ diem,	5,00@6,00
Shipsmiths,	"	5,00@6,00
do helpers	"	2,00@4,00
Sailmakers	"	5,00@6,00
Stevedores,	"	5,00@6,00
Stone masons	"	4,00@5,00
Shoemakers,	"	3,00@5,00
Stewards,	₱ month,	30,00@80,00
Seamen,	₱ mo. ₱ adv,	30@—
Seamen, coastwise,	₱ month,	—@30,00
Servant girls,	"	25,00@35,00
Tin workers,	₱ diem,	2,00@4,00
Tin Roofers,	"	3,00@5,00
Tanners and Curriers,	₱ month,	40,00@75,00
Upholsterers,	₱ mo,	75,00@100,00
Woodsawyers,	₱ dm.,	2,50@3,00
Wheelwrights,	"	4,0 @5,00
Watchmakers,	"	5,00@8,00
Waiters,	₱ month,	30,00@40,00

TREASURY CIRCULAR.

IMPORTANT TO MERCHANTS.

The attention of merchants exporting merchandize in bond is called to the following letter, addressed by the Commissioner of Customs to the Collector of Boston:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of Commissioner of Customs,
March 11, 1858.

SIR:—I have to request that you will notify the importers of your district that all the requirements of law for the cancellation of bonds for exported merchandise should be strictly complied with; and unless more care is exercised in this respect, *especially in obtaining the oath of the master and mate*, which, without any sufficient reason, appears to be omitted in the majority of cases, it may become necessary to decline cancelling said bonds until the omission shall have been supplied.

Very resp'y, your ob't. servant,
SAMUEL INGHAM,
Commissioner of Customs.

RAILROAD BONDS.

That the construction of Railroads has been pushed to an inordinate extent in the United States admits of no doubt, nor that railroads have been made an instrument for the improvement of other property, and the furthering of other interests, with very little regard to the interests of the roads themselves. In order to judge of the mania which has prevailed, we may cite the number of miles, and the cost, in operation at several periods:

	Miles.	Cost.
1830	41	$1,640,000
1840	2,167	86,680,000
1850	7,355	259,200,000
1857	26,107	921,117,101

Thus in the last ten years there has been spent in railways $661,900,000. Of this amount in the year 1857, there were built only 1,700 miles against an average of 2,350 miles per annum for the preceding six years. This enormous expenditure has been sustained by sucking up every available dollar, in all sections of the country, by bonds at tempting rates, after the stock subscription had given out. Almost every section of the West has projected and partly built railroads by mortgaging and subscribing lands, under the hope that the roads would produce a marked change in the value of the remainder of the lands. The great example of the Illinois Railroad has stimulated humble imitators in all sections. That great work was built by issuing bonds which were in part mortgages on desirable land held in fee by the company—land not only necessary but indispensable to the service of the public. In other sections and other States landholders owning large tracts of lands bought on speculation, having adopted the hint, they have subscribed portions of their land to companies to build a road, in the hope of doubling the value of the land by its operation. In many cases these lands have been mortgaged to the companies, and these mortgages placed in the hands of trustees have formed the basis of bonds issued for the construction of the road. In other cases the lands are conveyed in fee to the trustees, and the bonds issued under them. In a large number of cases the railroads so projected are utterly valueless, and are arrested in progress by the distress of the panic. As a consequence, the markets are filled with these bonds, in the hands of innumerable agents offering to trade them off for any property that can be got for them. As a general thing these bonds are destitute of value. When they are based upon mortgages they are utterly worthless, and when based upon land held in fee, they amount to no more than mortgages upon wild Western land not under the control of the holder, since he cannot alone proceed to foreclose or realize. Iron, dry goods, hardware, drugs, houses, lots, liquors, anything, will be taken by these bondholders in exchange. Most of these bondholders are contractors and sub-contractors, who took them in pay. They all represent the roads as the most profitable in the world in prospective, and the villages and towns and trade and prosperity which are to result from their operation are painted in glowing colors. The contractors, the bondholders, the growers and forwarders, all seek to get the road built for its collateral benefits on their interests, without the smallest regard to the success of the work as a financial enterprise. Low fares and freights are an essential element, even if the road is run at a loss, as long as fools will lend money to keep it in operation.

PATENT LEATHER.

In the manufacture of Patent Leather there are two distinct operations—the first being the preparation of the leather for the reception of the varnish, and the second, coating the leather with brilliant and transparent varnishes.

The first thing is the preparation of the linseed or drying oil, which is done as follows: Five gallons of linseed oil is boiled with four pounds and a few ounces of white lead and an equal amount of litharge, (each in a state of fine division,) until it becomes of the consistence of a syrup. The mixture is then united with an ochre of chalk, according to the quality of the skins that are to be treated, and it is evenly spread on both sides of the leather, and well rubbed in Three very thin coats are applied, allowing each to dry before the other is put on, and the surface is ground down with pumice stone. This process of laying on the drying oil, and rubbing down, is continued until a sufficient quantity has been laid on to prevent the varnish from penetrating the leather.

To the presence of so much lead in Patent Leather we may ascribe the prevalence of tender feet, corns and bunions among those who are in the habit of wearing boots and shoes of this material, as it has a very drying and drawing action; and persons who so indulge look shiny about the feet at the expense of their health. They had better exert themselves a little by using paste blacking, and thus be able to walk in comfort and with ease.

The leather being thus prepared, a mixture of the linseed oil and lead with fine ivory black is made, and a little turpentine added, to make it flow easily; this is laid on by means of a soft brush, and five or six coats are applied. This gives the surface of the leather a rich, black, shining, pliable surface, over which, when dry, the varnish may be applied.

The varnish is composed of one pound of either asphalte, Prussian blue, or fine ivory black, ten pounds of thick copal varnish, twenty pounds of the linseed oil prepared as before described, (by boiling with litharge and lead,) and twenty pounds of spirits of turpentine. The various tints are given by the various coloring materials added; thus, asphalte gives a reddish color, Prussian blue a greenish blue metallic tint, and the ivory black, which is the most common, a beautiful and brilliant black. The chief uses for this leather are the manufacture of boots and shoes, and the aprons and fittings of wagons and carriages.

Dead Letters in England.

During the year 1856, there were sent to the dead letter offices in England and Wales, 2,007,[illegible] "dead letters;" in Scotland [illegible]; and in Ireland, [illegible]. Of the English letters, 1,[illegible] were returned to the writers; and [illegible] either re-issued to corrected address, returned to foreign countries and colonies (unopened), or destroyed. The number destroyed was [illegible] in England, [illegible] in Scotland, and [illegible] in Ireland. [illegible] English letters contained money, cheques, orders, or securities for money and jewelry, or other valuable property, to the amount of [illegible]; [illegible] Scotch letters, property to the amount of [illegible]; and [illegible] Irish, property to the amount of [illegible]. Some [illegible] of these letters lie dormant in the post office, containing unclaimed property to the amount of some [illegible], nearly one [illegible] of the amount sent. These, with few exceptions, are still in the dead letter office, awaiting application—there being no means of discovering the writers—where they will remain for two clear years, at the end of which time the letters will be destroyed, together with the bills and other securities which may have become valueless from the lapse of time. The jewelry and other articles of permanent value will be sold by auction, and the sum realized by the sale, as well as the cash and bank notes found in such letters (the whole not averaging more than £120 a year), will be carried to the account of the Life Assurance Fund. A very considerable portion of the above amount arises from foreign duplicate bills of exchange refused by the parties to whom they were addressed, including about £2400 from letters directed to Scotland, and about £1200 from letters directed to Ireland.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AT NEW YORK.—JAN. 1 TO MARCH 24.

The imports and exports of goods at this port, from January 1st to March 24th, have been comparatively as follows:

		1857.
Imports—Dry Goods		$28,642,834
" Other goods		25,622,283
Total		54,265,117
Export—Produce	$15,634,288	
" Specie	4,945,690	20,579,978
Excess imports		$33,686,139
		1858.
Imports—Dry Goods		$11,347,205
" Other goods		11,616,609
Total		$22,963,814
Export—Produce	$12,565,822	
" Specie	10,112,828	22,678,650
Excess exports		285,154

This difference in movement at this port makes a difference of very nearly $34,000,000 in the demand for bills in three months. It follows necessarily that bills are very low—so low as to involve imports from Great Britain to cover them. It is however the case that although the imports at this port bear a very large proportion to the aggregate for the whole Union; yet the exports are the reverse, being but a small part of the whole. The cotton crop is now coming forward so freely that it promises to bring up the aggregate to at least last year's figures. Early in February the deficit was 573,000 bales, and this has been now reduced to 284,413 bales, with weekly receipts now nearly double last year's. The exports of cotton last year from Feb. 1 to March 24 were 663,000 bales, and this year they are 543,000 bales, or as follows:

Exports Cotton from the United States—Feb. 1 to March 23.

	Bales.	Price.	Value.
1857	663,000	14c.	$34,702,000
1858	543,000	12c.	29,865,000

This gives a decreased value of $5,887,000 for the export value of cotton, while the imports at New York have diminished $32,000,000. It is not thetefore a matter of surprise that bills should be very low, as well here as at New Orleans. Sterling, with bills attached, have been done as low as 4 per cent., but the rate is 6@7½. At the present rate of money in London—1½@2 per cent.—these bills can be carried at almost a nominal rate and the specie imported. At this moment, however, money is very difficult to employ here. At New Orleans, on the other hand, sight checks on New York are offered by the banks at ¼ dis. while 60 day bills are 2¼@2½ dis., prices which signify 1 per cent. per month for money. This is a state of affairs which points to a current of specie to New Orleans and "up the Mississippi," notwithstanding that the banks at that point hold in round numbers $11,000,000. Nevertheless the outward movement of the crops, without any corresponding large purchases of goods, make payment in specie inevitable. The imports of specie at New Orleans have been this year as follows—Sept. 1 to March 17:

1857	$4,020,746
1858	8,070,021
	$4,052,275

—*U. S. Economist.*

SHIPPING REGISTER.

Arrived.

MAY 4—Schr Mt Vernon, Josselyn, 2 ds fm Monterey; produce to Power & Newcomb.

Schr J K F Mansfield, Clark, 24 hrs fm Albion River; lumber to H Wetherbee & Co.

Schr Kossuth, Evans, 2 days fm Monterey; wood to Higgins & Co.

Schr James Alden, Ryan, 12 hrs fm Timber Cove; fence posts to order.

Schr Helen Maria, McEwen, 10 hrs fm Tomales; clams to McDonald & Co.

MAY 5—Stmr Commodore, Staples, 5 ds fm Victoria; pass to J T Wright.

Bark Ork, Trask, 12 ds from Puget Sound; lumber for Mare Island.

MAY 6—Stmr Golden Gate, Baby, hence yesterday for Panama, returned with one shaft broken.

Schr Ann G Doyle, Farbourg, 21 ds fm San Pedro; asphaltum to N Pierce.

Schr Julia, Phalon, 2 ds fm Monterey; wood to Higgins & Co.

MAY 7—Schr Alfred Adams, Dame, 2 ds fm Santa Cruz; lime to Davis & Jordan.

Schr Ortolan, Bruce, 3 days fm Pajaro; produce to Brennan & Co.

Schr Pontiac, Lemmon, 3 ds fm Pajaro; produce to Brennan & Co.

Schr Emma, Leighton, 2 ds fm Monterey; wood to Master.

Schr Odd Fellow, Sudden, 4 ds fm Pajaro; produce to Brennan & Co.

Schr Exact, Williams, 2 ds fm Santa Cruz; lumber to Brennan & Brown.

MAY 8—Stmr Santa Cruz, Fauntleroy, 48 hrs fm Crescent City, via Trinidad, Humboldt Bay, and Mendocino; pass and freight to Master.

Stmr Pacific, Haley, 49 hours fm Columbia River; pass to J T Wright.

Schr Harrison, Higgins, 24 hrs fm William's Landing; lumber to Burnham & Co.

Schr Adeline, Hutton, 3 days fm Monterey; wood to Barker & Co.

Schr Gen Morgan, Way, from the Colorado River, via Santa Barbara 6 ds; mdse to N Pierce.

MAY 9—Schr T H Allen, 8 days from Santa Cruz; asphaltum to order.

Schr Ann Delgardno, Tafft, 36 hrs fm Timber Cove; redwood posts to Nickerson & Co.

Schr H C Almy, Almy, 4 hrs fm Bolinas; wood to Master.

Schr A M Simpson, Gregory, 36 hours fm Bodega; potatoes to Hathaway & Co.

Sloop C W Clark, Conner, 4 hrs fm Bolinas; lumber to Master.

Sloop Falmouth, Morgan, 4 hrs fm Bolinas; lumber to Master.

Sloop Mary, Allen, 4 hrs fm Bolinas; lumber to Master.

Sloop Dick, Warner, 4 hrs fm Bolinas; lumber to Master.

MAY 10—Stmr Senator, Seely, 2 1-2 ds fm San Diego; pass to C S N Co.

Bark Success, Hatch, 3 ds fm Humboldt; lumber to Chas McLean.

Brig Halcyon, Wood, 3 ds fm Humboldt; lumber to Fort Point.

Schr T J Clinch, Willoughby, 36 hrs fm Albion River; lumber to H Wetherbee.

Schr Astoria, Smith, 40 hours from Santa Cruz; produce to N Pierce.

MAY 12—Schr Ortolan, Bruce, from Pigeon Point; potatoes to Brennan & Co.

Cleared.

MAY 4—Stmr Panama, Dall, Victoria via Puget Sound; Forbes & Babcock.

Ship Viking, Winsor, Callao; D L Ross & Co.

MAY 5—Stmr Golden Gate, Baby, Panama; Forbes & Babcock.

Dan ship Helvetien, Bruhn, Batavia; Dan'l Gibb & Co.

Ham bark Louise, Madsen, Valparaiso; Ziel, Bertheau & Co.

MAY 7—Stmr Sonora, Baby, Panama; Forbes & Babcock.

Bark J B Lancaster, Small, Batavia; Hughes & Hunter.

Schr Alexander, McKenzie, Stockton, W R Allen.

MAY 8—Ship Vitula, Hubbard, Sitka; Flint, Peabody & Co.

Bark Contest, Allen, Mazatlan; Geo Howes & Co.

MAY 10—Ship Chatsworth, Horn, Singapore; Flint, Peabody & Co.

MAY 11—Stmr Commodore, Staples, Victoria; J T Wright.

Bark Samuel Merritt, Williams, Portland; Abernethy, Clark & Co.

MAY 12—Schr Osceola, Hardwick, Stockton; W R Allen.

Memoranda.

Per Joseph Jones, at this Port May 3, fm Philadelphia—Have experienced light winds the entire passage; was 33 days to the equator, in the Atlantic, thence 30 days to Cape Horn; was off the Horn 19 days with light winds and calms; crossed the equator in the Pacific lon 110 30 W; had light trades up to 30 N; from thence strong NW winds.

Per Santa Cruz, at this Port May 8, fm Humboldt Bay—Barks Caroline and Quatre Bras, brig Geo Emery, Francisco, and Susan Abigail, loading; bark Success, ready for sea; sailed in company with bark Almatia, bound for China, and brig Halcyon for this port.

Per Success, at this port May 8, fm Humboldt Bay—Left Barks Caroline and Quatre Bras, brigs Susan Abigail, Francisco and Geo Emery; bark Almatia sailed for Hongkong on the -th instant; stmr Columbia crossed the bar, going in, as the Success left.

Spoken.

April 14th, lat 13 14, lon 196 56 W, Chile ship Mattias Cousino, 17 days fm Puget Sound, for Valparaiso.

Domestic Ports.

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.—Arr April 14, clipper ship Bostonian, Burnham, from San Francisco, for Teekalet; Br stmr Otter, Marvat, from Teekalet, for Victoria, V I; 20th, bark Chas Devans, Boyd, from San Francisco for Port Madison; 17th, stmr Sea Bird, Connors, from Olympia, for Sim-a-hema Buy, with pass for gold mines; 25th, stmr Commodore, from San Francisco, for Port Townsend, with pass for gold mines; schr A G Trask, Bynum, from Astoria, V I, for Port Townseud; 27tn, stmr Columbia, Dall, from San Francisco, for Olympia; stmr Sea Bird, Connor, from Sim-a-hema Bay, for Olympia; 29th, schr R B Potter, Norwood, from Teekalet, for Bellingham Bay.

Cld, April 23d, ship Geo Raynes, Bachelder, from Teekalet, for Sydney, NSW; 24th, bark Ork, Trask, from Steilacoom, for San Francisco; 26th, bark Therese, Kensting, from Saybeck, for Hongkong; schr R B Potter, Norwood, from Port Townsend, for Teekalet.

☞ **Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry—For** the Instant Relief and Rapid Cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarness, Croup, Bronchitis, Influenza, Pain in the Breast or Side, etc.

A fair question. Answer to suit yourself. Would you prefer to have health restored and life prolonged by (what our physicians say is) quackery, than to die scientifically? You all know of wonderful cures affected by Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and yet you entertain a kind of prejudice, because you choose to call it a patent medicine. It is only because you do not know Dr. Wistar. If your family physician had made a great medical discovery, could he not seal his bottle and cure a patient in Timbuctoo as well as at home? This is only the fact with Wistar's Balsam. It is imported to you, invalid. Throw away your delusions. Wistar's Balsam is performing wonderful cures. It will cure you.

☞ BE CAUTIOUS! as there are many counterfeits. Look well at the signature before purchasing—take none unless it has he name of Sanford & Park engraved on the outside wrapper, as all other are BASE COUNTERFEITS.

PARK & WHITE are the only Agents, to whom all orders should be addressed. Also, Importers. Wholesale and Retail Agents of all valuable Patent Medicines, warranted genuine.

dec10-3m 132 Washington st., opposite the Market.

Lyon's Kathairon.

If your Hair is falling out, Use LYON'S KATHAIRON.
If your Hair is getting Grey, Use LYON'S KATHAIRON.
If you are troubled with Dandruff, Use LYON'S KATHAIRON.
If you desire Soft, Glossy Hair, Use LYON'S KATHAIRON.

The immense sale and universal popularity of Lyon's Kathairon prove it to be the finest preparation for the Hair ever made. Sold by all dealers everywhere for 50 cents per bottle.

HEATH, WYNKOOP & CO.,
Proprietors and Perfumers,
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Sold by Druggists generally.

PARK & WHITE,
Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast,
132 Washington street, opposite the Market,
dec10-3m San Francisco.

CAUTION! CAUTION!

Beware of Counterfeiters! Hostetter's Bitters.

The public are aware that for some years past Hostetter's Bitters have, by their intrinsic merit, as the best tonic of the present day, won a name and celebrity beyond any other compound of the like kind. The immense and ready sale which Hostetter's Bitters met with, induced a number of persons to engage in counterfeiting them, by buying up the bottles, and filling them with a spurious and noxious compound. Also, several worthless preparations are gotten up n San Francisco, with the evident design of being palmed off as the genuine Hostetter's Bitters, having a similar bottle and label, and the directions, etc., taken off verbatim, save the omittance of Dr. J. Hostetter's name, and then making sales of the articles to the saloon keepers and others at reduced prices, under the representation that they are the genuine article. Purchasers should always examine the bottle and see that it is covered with metallic caps, with the name of "Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters" stamped on, and not with tin-foil or wax, as is the case with counterfeit [illegible]. The above name is also blown in the glass on one side of the bottle. Sold by PARK & WHITE,
Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast,
[illegible] Washington street, opposite the Market, San Francisco.
A. DESPECHER & CO., Agents,
[illegible] 55 J street, Sacramento.

Weekly Review of the Market.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 12, 1858.

The demand for goods for consumption during the past three weeks, has been steady and at some times quite active: for five or six days together in the last of April and first part of this month, the quantity of freight seeking shipment up-river was larger than what could be sent away on the boats in regular commission. The demand for goods coastwise has also been steady and pretty large.

Flour has sold very freely since the decline in prices took place. The dealers' rates are, say $11 50 for Oregon, to $16 for Extra Domestic, and $13 50a$14 for Gallego and Haxall: that consumers pay these prices readily is proof positive that the remaining supply available in the State prior to the new harvest is very small, and will be about used up by the time new Wheat begins to come in. Barley and Oats are still drooping, although considerable purchases have been made for export. We quote Barley $1a$1 05 per 100 lbs., and Oats 1⅜a1⅜c. Potatoes are worth 90c.a$1 per bag. Beans dull and nominal.

Provisions remain steady and firm with the exception of Eastern Butter, which can be sold as wanted by the trade, at 30a31c. We quote jobbing rates: Clear Pork $40, Mess do., $38 per bbl; Extra Clear Bacon, 25c.; Billings' Hams, 25c.; Lard in 10-lb. tins, 25½a26c. Sugars are firm: China No. 1 at 14c.; Brown Muscovado, 13½a14c.; Crushed, 20c., and stock of all kinds lighter than at previous periods for five years. Refined Syrups in 5-gall. kegs selling at 75c. from first hands. Coffee is lower: sales of prime Rio within two days, at 13c.; Costa Rica worth 16½c.; East India, 16a17c. Teas are better: Blacks salable at 35c. a75c., according to grade; Country Greens, 45a70c. Canton made Greens, 25a40c., according to style of packing and quality. Nails have declined: desirable assortment sold to-day at auction at 4c. cash. Candles are better within the past week, and as we write, first quality Adamantines cannot be bought at under 22½c; Patent Sperm sold at 60c. Rice is dull, but some more inquiry yesterday: Calcutta re-cleaned sold at 5⅜c., and Carolina to-day in spirit bbls at 5⅜c. Spirits Turpentine heavy: offered at 95c. without buyers.

NEW BEDFORD MARKET.

(For the week ending March 29.)

SPERM OIL—Quiet, but firm Sales 75 bbls at $1 26; 50 do $1 26¼; and 80 do., at a price not transpired.

WHALE OIL—We notice a further advance, with a good demand. Sales, 1400 bbls, in parcels, at 60 cents; also 200 bbls, dark and inferior, at 50@52 cents.

WHALEBONE—Sales 4,000 lbs North-West at 70 cents.

RIO JANEIRO MARKET.

RIO JANEIRO, Feb 11, 1858.

COFFEE—From the departure of the packet until the end of the month, the sales reached 95.500 bags, viz.:—53,000 bags for the United States, 31,000 for Channel, North of Europe, and 11,500 for Mediterranean, at the prices previously ruling. On the 3d instant., the *Tyne* arrived from Southampton, and the general complexion of her advices being considered favorable, the market opened briskly on the 4th, with large sales, which have since continued to the extent, in the aggregate, since the packet's arrival, of 130, 800 bags, viz:—81,000 bags for the United States, 35,200 for Channel and North of Europe, and 14,000 for Mediterranean. Prices gradually but steadily advanced, the range being from 4||300@4||500 according to quality—the bulk of the sales at 4||300@4||500. The stock being very much reduced, the receipts light—1000@1500 per day—while confidence is much restored, the course of the market is now upward. All the good lots have been sold, and the remaining stock is composed of low grades. We quote the market firm, with a decided upward tendency. Lots 4||800@4||800, according to quality. Good firsts and superiors, alone, 4||800.

EXCHANGE—On England has ranged from 23½d.@25¼d., the bulk of the business being done at 24½@25d.

MAXWELL, WRIGHT & Co.

Shipment of Treasure.

The following was the shipment of gold by the Sonora, Friday, May 7th, in addition to the amount shipped by the Golden Gate, on the 5th:

Flint, Peabody & Co.	$7,000
J. B. Thomas	5,000
Tallant & Wilde	23,040
Wells, Fargo & Co.	14,000
Freeman & Co.	1,200
Total	$50,240

OPERATIONS AT THE MINT.—The deposits of gold bullion in the U. S. Br. Mint in this city, during the week ending May 8th, were as follows:

Monday	1,748.17	oz Troy.
Tuesday	11,494.44	"
Wednesday	11,299.61	"
Thursday	7,267.08	"
Friday	4,475.03	"
Saturday	6,036.69	"
Total	42,320.77	"

These 42,320 ounces are worth about $785,005. The amount of the deposits during the first week of May, 1857, was 20,367 ounces. The amount of the coinage during last week was $460,000, all in double eagles.

DIED.

In Santa Rosa, March 27th, of typhoid fever, Sarah, wife of Dr. B. C. Westfall, aged 27 years and 8 months.

In Santa Rosa, May 9th, of typhoid fever, Juan Baptiste, son of Julio Carrillo, aged 2 years and 5 months.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

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IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Paper, Blank Books and Stationery.

HAVE ON HAND AND ARE RECEIVING New and Standard Works on Literature, Science, Medicine, Law, Agriculture, &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS

And Classical Text Books, the various kinds in use.

SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS

From the American Sunday School Union, American Tract Society, Methodist Book Concern, Episcopal Sunday School Union, and other publishers.

MUSIC BOOKS.

New Carmina Sacra, Dulcimer, Christian Psalmist with Notes in figures; American Vocalist, Festival Glee Book, Song Book for the School Room, Golden Wreath, Singing Book for Boys and Girls' Meetings, Sunday School Gems, Sunday School Melodies, Sunday School Harmonist, and other kinds.

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Of various kinds.

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THE MAGNIFICENT STEAMSHIP

JOHN L. STEPHENS,

W. F. LAPPIDGE, ... Commander,

Will leave Folsom Street Wharf, with the U. S. Mails Passengers and Treasure, for PANAMA,

On Thursday, May 20th, 1858,

At 9 o'clock, A. M., punctually.

Passengers by the P. M. S. Co's line are landed on their arrival at Panama upon the wharf at the Railroad terminus, by the Company's steam ferry-boat, and are transported by the Panama Railroad Company, immediately

ACROSS THE ISTHMUS TO ASPINWALL

Where the steamers of the U. S. Mail S. S. Co. are expected to be in readiness to convey them to New York or New Orleans.

The Panama Railroad Company and United States Mail Steamship Company have authorized Agents to sell their Tickets, if desired by holders of Pacific Tickets.

Passengers are notified that all tickets for the steamers of the U. S. Mail S. S. Co. must be presented to their agent at Aspinwall, for registry and exchange, as they will not otherwise be available.

Treasure for shipment will be received on board the steamer until 12 o'clock, midnight, WEDNESDAY, MAY 19TH.

No merchandise freight will be received on board after 3 o'clock P. M. of MAY 19th,

And a written order must be procured at the Company's office for its shipment.

For freight or passage, apply to
FORBES & BABCOCK, Agents,
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THE GIANT JUDGE:

—OR THE—

STORY OF SAMSON THE

HEBREW HERCULES.

[illegible]

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Bleached, Sperm, Polar, Lard and China

OIL,

IN CASKS, BARRELS AND CASES.

NEATS' FOOT OIL, IN BARRELS AND CASES;
TANNERS' OIL, IN BARRELS;
CAMPHENE AND BURNING FLUID, in cases;
ALCOHOL, 80 to 95 per cent., in barrels and cases;
CAMPHENE AND OIL WICKING, of all kinds;
CANDLE WICKING and PLATTED WICK, for Star Candles;
SOADA ASH AND POTASH;
BAR SOAP AND OIL SOAP.

Our Oils, Camphene and Fluid are of our own manufacture, and all sales guaranteed to give satisfaction.

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May 5-3m

CALIFORNIA PRACTICE ACT.

SECOND EDITION

☞ THE ACTS CONTAINED IN THIS VOLUME will appear as AMENDED BY THE LEGISLATURE THIS YEAR, and have been carefully ANNOTATED with the latest decisions of our Supreme Court and the decisions of New York, comprised in the 14 Howard's Pr; 6 Abbott's Pr; 4 Kernan; 6 Selden and 1 E. P. Smith Court of Appeals; 5 Duer; 24 Barbour and 3 E. D. Smith, being the latest New York reports.

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YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, BENICIA.

THE SEVENTH ACADEMIC YEAR OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence [illegible] of May next. For particulars, address MARY ATKINS, [illegible]

MISS MARY ATKINS, ... Principal.
[illegible]

The Weekly Pacific.

THE CONTRACT OF SURETYSHIP:
Mercantile Guaranties.

The contract of suretyship, or guaranty, is a contract by which one person undertakes to become answerable for the payment of some debt, or the performance of some act, in case of the failure of another person, who, as principal, is primarily liable for the payment of such debt or the performance of the act covenanted or agreed to be done. It is an accessory agreement requiring a third party, or principal, to be held primarily liable, otherwise no responsibility attaches to the surety. As the undertaking of the surety relates to the same matter as the principal obligation, it follows that it cannot exceed the principal obligation, either in the amount of liability, or the terms of performance; it may, however, be less. By the civil law, a surety could only become bound by a *stipulation*, which was the highest and most authentic contract known to that law; but by the common law, the contract could be made orally, until, by the statute 29, Charles II., chapter 3, section 4, the legislature required the authentication of the agreement to be in writing. This statute, which has been adopted in this country, is known as the statute of frauds, and enacts that, "upon any special promise to answer for the debt, default, or miscarriage of another person, the agreement, or some memorandum, or note thereof, must be in writing and signed by the party to be charged therewith, or some other person thereunto by him lawfully authorized." The statutes of the State of New York, and of some others, not only require the special promise to be in writing, but also the agreement expressing the consideration for which the engagement is undertaken. In the absence, however, of any statute law requiring the consideration to be expressed in the undertaking of the surety, the prevailing decisions are to the effect, that the written agreement need not contain the consideration; and for the simple reason, that there can be no valid agreement without a consideration.

The criterion to determine whether a contract must be in writing or not, is whether it be an original or collateral undertaking. If it be the latter, it must be by a person not before liable for the default of some other person liable at the time; the true test is to ascertain whether the person for whom the undertaking is made is liable at all. If no liability exists on the part of the person for whom the promise is made, and no action could be maintained against him, then it is an original undertaking, and does not come within the statute. As if A promises B, being a merchant, that if he will furnish goods to C, he (A) will pay for them, this becomes immediately the debt of A, and need not be in writing; but if A promise B in such a case, that he will pay him if C does not, the undertaking is collateral, and within the statute. A careful collation of the cases, relating to this question, clearly shows the rule to be as stated by Parsons, in his admirable work on contracts:—that where the promise to pay the debt of another is founded upon a new consideration, and this consideration passes between the parties to this promise, and gives to the promiser a benefit which he did not enjoy before, and would not have possessed but for the promise, then it will be regarded as an original promise, and therefore will be enforced, although not in writing. A promise to pay a note secured by attachment, in consideration of the suit being withdrawn, is within the statute, and must be in writing, in order to bind the promiser. But where a third person, in consideration that a judgment debtor would deliver him his goods, and that the creditor would discharge the judgment, promised to pay the amount of such judgment, it was held to be an original promise. A promise of indemnity, to be within the statute, must be collateral to the liability of some other person to the same party to whom the promise is made; and in the absence of all evidence showing such liability, the promise will be an original one.

Until recently it has been a mooted question whether the undertaking of a factor, selling under a *del credere* commission, should be in writing to make it valid within the statute. But it is now pretty well settled that the factor, although only a surety and liable only in the default of the principal debtor, still his promise to pay the debt of another is valid, although not in writing.

Where a proposition is made to guaranty the payment of a debt of another to be contracted in future, reasonable notice must be given to the guarantor that his guaranty is accepted. Such notice, however, will not be required where the acceptance and guaranty are simultaneous. Letters of credit and commercial guaranties are not negotiable, nor is a guaranty indorsed on a negotiable promissory note, and it cannot be sued on by a subsequent holder in his own name. We have already stated that the undertaking of the surety cannot exceed the original obligation. In the absence of any express limitation, the liability of the surety will be deemed coëxtensive with that of the principal. If the surety be bound by a contract under seal, for the performance of some act by his principal, the condition of the obligation is always restrained by the recitals. If one becomes bound for the good conduct and faithful service of another, upon his appointment to some office or employment, his liability will be coëxtensive with the duration of the office, whether the office be an annual one, or for a term of years, or for life.

The liability of the surety cannot be enlarged, extended, or modified without his consent, nor, if he be bound for the fidelity of his principal in one office or employment, can his responsibility be made to extend to a different office or employment. The Supreme Court of the United States, (9. Wheat. 680,) have decided in a case where a bond was given conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of the office of Deputy Collector of direct taxes for eight certain townships, and the instrument of the appointment, referred to in the bond, was afterward altered so as to extend to another township, without the consent of the sureties, that the surety was discharged from his responsibility for moneys subsequently collected by his principal. And Mr. Justice Story, in delivering the opinion of the Court, said, "nothing can be clearer, both upon principle and authority, than the doctrine, that the liability of a surety is not to be extended, by implication, beyond the terms of his contract. To the extent, and in the manner, and under the circumstances, pointed out in his obligation, he is bound, and no further. It is not sufficient that he may sustain no injury by a change in the contract, or that it may be even for his benefit. He has a right to stand upon the very terms of his contract; and if he does not assent to any variation of it, and a variation is made, it is fatal." If the liability of the surety be varied by the act of the person to whom the surety is bound, without the knowledge or consent of the surety, the surety is discharged. A valid agreement made between the creditor and principal debtor, without the assent of the surety, by which the rights or remedies of the latter are in any way changed or delayed, will operate to discharge him; though not apparently prejudicial to his interest. As if time be given to the principal debtor by a valid agreement, which ties up the hands of the creditor without the assent of the surety, though but for a day, the surety will be discharged. A creditor may extend some indulgence to the principal debtor without thereby discharging the surety, and it is well settled that mere delay without fraud, and without any agreement founded upon a sufficient consideration to amount in law to an estoppel upon the creditor, sufficient to prevent him from bringing a suit before the expiration of the extended time, does not discharge the surety. A parol agreement to extend the time of payment, will not discharge the surety, when the principal obligation is under seal, inasmuch as a deed cannot be varied except by an obligation of equal solemnity. But if the creditor, by an indorsement on a bond under seal, given for the payment of a debt on a given day, extends the time of payment, this is such a material variation, as to amount to the substitution of a new engagement in place of the original contract, and discharges the surety.

As fraud vitiates all contracts, so if there be any fraud, concealment, or false representations on the part of the principal, by which the surety is induced to enter into the obligation, and the person guarantied is privy to this fraud, the contract of the surety is absolutely void.

The surety, upon default of the principal, may step in and discharge the liability, and have recourse to the principal for indemnity. And if several persons become co-sureties for another, and one of such sureties discharges the liability of the principal, after the principal's default, he may compel his co-sureties to reimburse him.—*Merchants' Magazine.*

THE MARCH OF COMMERCE.

It was long since foreseen and admitted that the natural course of a large portion of the world's trade was ultimately to be across the Isthmus of Darien. The quick eye of Humboldt saw this when, almost a pioneer in modern geographical science, he first traversed the American Continent, and his observations have since, to some extent, been verified, and his conclusions confirmed by the actual experience of the commercial world. It is this, indeed, which has, in our day of commercial rivalry, awakened the slumbering people of the older continents to the importance of more direct and speedy communication, especially with the rich and distant East. A Ship Canal, connecting the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, would prove a most formidable rival for the commerce of the world, and there can scarcely be a doubt as to the ultimate success of such a project.

Commodore Paulding, it will be remembered was charged with the duty of making investigations relative to the feasibility of the contemplated Ship Canal. As late as the 26th of August last he organized a party and set out on a reconnoisance of the Isthmus between Aspinwall and Panama. He followed the route of the railroad, not only because it appeared the most desirable for the object in view, but as affording the means by which the character of the country could be best known as far as its topography could be seen. Among others the Commodore was accompanied by Col. Totten, the pioneer of the Panama road, and since its construction the chief engineer of the company.

Some obstacles, it is known, exist at the termini of the Panama road, in the shallowness of the water. These, the report says, can be overcome, and a channel dredged to the depth of thirty feet to meet the navigable waters for ships of large draught. The bay on the Pacific side then expands into an ample harbor sufficiently comprehensive for the commerce of the world. On the Atlantic side dredging would also be necessary to meet the deep water. A breakwater would be equally so, of sufficient extent to serve as a protection against the ocean swell. This would give the bay of Aspinwall, like that of Panama, ample room for the commerce of Europe and America.

The Isthmus itself seems to present no serious obstacle to science for the construction of a canal. The whole extent, from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean, is made up of swamps, hills, and plains, and the highest point of land where the railroad passes is no more than two hundred and eighty six feet above the level of the sea. The hills along the route would be required for embankments over the plains and swamps, and there is believed to be no insuperable obstacle to piercing the highest part, so as conveniently to make the waters of the Chagres and Obispo and Rio Grande available. "The want of men to labor," says the Commodore, "would seem to be the greatest obstacle to the successful accomplishment of a work of so much magnitude."

With such an avenue from the Atlantic to the Pacific the stormy and distant seas of the extreme south would be abandoned by Europe as well as America, and we should meet on neutral ground, pursuing within a common purpose the paths of peaceful industry, which, by its means, we may suppose would effect a moral revolution such as the world has never known, and surpassing in importance that which would be effected in the revolution of the commercial world. In addition to the report of Commodore Paulding, a concise estimate was made by Colonel Totten. The length, dimensions, extent to be dredged, height of the summit level, feeders, and cost of construction, are all contained in this report. It is as follows:

"Length from shore to shore, 45¾ miles. Length from five fathoms water in Navy bay, on the Atlantic side, to three fathoms water in Panama bay, on the Pacific, 48¾ miles. The prism of water to be 150 feet wide at the bottom, 270 feet wide at surface, and 31 feet deep. The locks to be 400 feet in clear length of chamber, and 90 feet in clear width. The summit level will be 150 feet above the mean tide of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. The summit cut will be about four miles long. The deepest cutting on this level will be 186 feet, and the average depth of the cut will be 49 feet. The river Chagres yields an ample supply of water for the Canal at all seasons of the year. The summit level will be supplied by a feeder about 24 miles long, which will tap the river Chagres about 21 miles above the town of Cruces, where the level of the river is about 31 feet above the summit level. The cost of this Canal, including the requisite harbor improvements at each end, will not exceed $80,000,000."

The Isthmus of Darien is equi-distant, so to speak, between the principal points of exchange of the Eastern and Western World. It commands the two oceans upon which their commerce rides; and is, by the confession of all, the shortest, and can be made the cheapest and safest route to the Pacific and the Oriental world. It is clear that the natural advantages afforded by a Ship Canal across the Isthmus, must ultimately prove the richest track of the world's commerce.—*N. Y. Ship. List.*

Important to the Mercantile Community.

The following is a copy of an act which became a law of this State on the 24th March, relating to the place actions are to be commenced after the first of April:

Section twentieth of an Act entitled "An Act to regulate proceedings in Civil Cases in the Courts of Justice of this State," passed April twenty-ninth, one thousand, eight hundred and fifty-one, is hereby amended so as to read as follows: Section 20. In all other cases, the action shall be tried in the county in which the defendants, or any one of them, may reside at the commencement of the action; or, if none of the defendants reside in the State, or, if residing in this State, the county in which they so reside be unknown to the plaintiff, the same may be tried in any county which the plaintiff may designate in his complaint; and, if any defendant or defendants may be about to depart from the State, such action may be tried in any county where either of the parties may reside or service be had; subject, however, to the power of the Court to change the place of trial as provided in this Act.

UNCLE SAM AS A LANDLORD.

This gentleman, who can hardly be called "old," has in his day owned a good-sized farm, and has upon the whole disposed of it advantageously. When he first came of age he found it pretty much in the condition of an Irish estate of the early part of the 19th century, it being overrun with tenants who did not cultivate and paid no rents, but kept up a sort of Donnybrook Fair the year round. He has since been gradually clearing the estate, very much in the style that the Duchess of Sutherland in Scotland, and the Earl of Lucan in Ireland, cleared theirs, viz: by driving off the incumbents and burning their wigwams, with this difference, however, that Uncle Sam always gave his tenants at will a new piece of land when he took the old from them. At each remove, however, the wasted numbers required a smaller piece, and the process has gone on until now the estate is pretty much cleared as far as sundown. Following in the wake of the red skins the white sons of the Great Father have taken up the land and have made it more valuable and available as they have progressed. Public roads, canals and railroads have opened up and consolidated regions before inaccessible, and made every acre subject to the plough. Some idea of this respectable farm may be gathered from the following figures:

	Square miles.	Acres.
Area of Europe	1,683,171	1,077,242,240
" Russian Empire	2,041,809	1,306,757,760
Total	3,724,980	2,384,000,000

That is a good range of estates, but Uncle Sam's are as follows:

	Square miles.	Acres.
Free States	454,340	290,777,600
Slave States	936,318	599,343,420
Territory East of Rocky Mountains	994,435	736,438,400
" West " "	867,541	555,717,760
Total	3,252,634	2,081,717,760

Thus Uncle Sam can cut off a farm as big as the Czars, and have a territory nearly equal to all Europe left. There has been paid for some corner lots, to round out the fences, about $70,000,000 to France and Spain, and the surveyor's bill is $12,000,000; and there has been sold to the "boys" as they grew up 140,000,000 acres, and there is now for sale about 1,000 million acres. The choice lots are, however, getting scarce, and East of the Mississippi, a water power which runs through a portion of the farm, draining 37,000 miles, the lands are nearly out of the market. Of late years the titles to these lands have gone off by railroad. This is particularly the case with one of the finest lots—that of Illinois—area, 35,462,400 acres The lands in that lot were put into the market in 1814, and were disposed of in various ways, and sales up to 1848, when Uncle Sam got as far as puzzle—the lands were good but could not be got at. He hit on the idea of giving a part of the lands to the State, provided she would build a railroad on the whole. The Illinois Central railroad has been built, and the result is as follows:

ILLINOIS LANDS.

	Jan. 1849.	1857.
Donated to schools	978,488	1,001,795
Canal	500,000	500,000
Individuals	954	954
Sites of Government buildings	2,560	2,560
Military bounties	3,534,580	9,684,850
Salines	120,907	121,628
Indian reverses	48,989	48,989
Private claims	188,901	188,901
Swamp lands	1,833,312	1,833,413
Illinois Central Railroad	..	2,595,053
Total donated	7,208,791	15,978143
" sold	13.040.145	19,226,104
" unsold	14,998,937	294,149
Total area of acres	35 247,873	35,498,398
Population	810,470	1,500,111

For the lands sold up to 1849 the Government had received $18,000,000 cash, and there remained on hand in round numbers 14,000,000 acres which it could not sell at all; some of it had been 30 years on the market. The bright idea about the railroad absorbed 2,595,052 of these unavailable acres, and the result has been sales of 6,000,000 acres of the remainder for over $7,000,000 cash, and the absorption of 6,000,000 acres more by warrants, being the same as money paid for war expenses, the fruits of which were California and New Mexico. Thus Uncle Sam has got the whole of that Illinois lot into good hands for a round sum of money, and the railroad has sold 40 per cent. of the donation it received for $15,000,000, while that will meet that amount of bonds issued for the construction of the road, which circulates the population and produce of the State. Uncle Sam, as we have seen, gave 500,000 acres of these lands to the State of Illinois for a canal, and 2,595,000 acres for a railroad. The State conveyed in 1845, 230,476 to the canal trustees, and they have up to 1858 disposed of them as follows:

Sold 175,892 acres and lots sold for............ $3,889,449

They have on hand for sale 54,573 acres.

The railroad has sold as follows:

To Jan. 1857	865,211 acres, for	$10,651,607
1857	335,709 " "	4,664,833
Jan. 1858	5,051 " "	66,563
Feb. 1858	2,232 " "	23,288
Total sales to Feb. 1858	1,208,237 " "	$15,406,217

Thus if Uncle Sam has done well with his own lands, the donees of his bounty have helped themselves while helping him. The population of the State has increased in the following proportion, by census:

1814	12,282	1830	157,441	1850	851,870
1820	55,211	1840	476,283	1855	1,300,251

This rapid increase shows a larger result for five years to 1855, than for ten years to 1850, and the results for ten years to 1860 will be double that of 1850. This population is concentrating on the line of the road. It must be borne in mind that 15,000,000 acres of land have been taken up by settlers in the last 6 years, in which the population has increased 700,000 souls, being 20 acres to the individual. The Central Road earned last year $2,500,000. What under such circumstances will it do in the next five years, when all the elements point to most active business operations in all departments of enterprise?—*U. S. Economist.*

Bottomry—Antecedent Debt—Power of Master—Ratification by Owner.

United States District Court, New York—in Admiralty, January 6, 1857. Before Judge Betts. John Gardner, *et al.* *vs.* the bark White Squall.

The bark White Squall, commanded by E. J. Harding, master, sailed from New York for San Francisco on the 17th of February, 1855, and on the 25th of March thereafter put into Rio Janeiro in distress for repairs. The master consigned the ship to Graham, Bros. & Co. Endeavors were then made to obtain money by bottomry sufficient to make the repairs and outfit necessary to enable the ship to prosecute her voyage to San Francisco. The surveyors of the ship estimated the amount necessary at £2,500 sterling; but no loan could be obtained at a less premium than 75 per cent. The master wrote to the owners for directions from them and the underwriters. None had been received on the 1st of July. In the meantime, the vessel having been made nearly ready for sea, a call, by notice through the papers, was again made for an offer of a loan on bottomry to continue the voyage to San Francisco, to be addressed to the Consul's office. No offer being given, the master then advertised for such loan to bring the vessel with her cargo back to New York, but obtained none for that voyage either.

The master had sold part of the ship's cargo, and applied the proceeds towards the repairs, and entered into a contract of charter for the vessel, when Mr Lang came to Rio as agent of the owners, and brought £2,200 sterling, which was also expended upon the debts contracted for the repairs. Soon after Lang's arrival, Harding left the ship as master, and Burke, her first mate, was on the 1st of October appointed by Lang, master in his place. He executed the bottomry bond of the 5th of December, 1855. The vessel had been ready for sea for about five months. Burke executed the bond under the direction of Lang, without any knowledge of the necessities of the vessel, but because he was told that Lang must have more money.

Upon the facts in proof, the master had no authority in law to give the bottomry hypothecation in question. The debts all accrued from separate credits given the master of the vessel, or her consignees, by mechanics, material men, and others, and were entirely incurred a very considerable period before the treaty for this hypothecation was on foot with the bottomry lender. These facts were notorious. It was, therefore well understood that the loan was made to extinguish antecedent debts not contracted under any assurance or expectation of a bottomry security, and was not made to the creditors themselves, but to others who bought in the debts in effect at an abatement of 33⅓ per ct. from the amount. The master could not bind the ship, her cargo, and freight, to the satisfaction of such debts. (8 Peters, the Virgin; 1 Wheat., 96, the Angra; Abbot, 200, [note 1.] 1 Peters, 386.)

But although the bond was signed by the master, yet he acted in the matter under the direction of the agent of the owners, and not on his own judgment and discretion. This agent was sent to Rio by the owners, with funds for the use of the vessel, and, as must be implied, with general powers to act for the owners in respect to the ship. He displaced the original master, and substituted another. He called in the bills of the ship, had them all adjusted, and authorized a composition with the creditors. He then arranged with the consignee of the ship for her hypothecation, for the purpose of raising money to satisfy the debts still outstanding. After the bottomry hypothecation was made, he had all the papers, including the protest of the master and crew, the particular bills and vouchers for all the expenses of the ship at Rio, with the bottomry bond, transmitted to the owners. They laid these documents before the adjuster of general average, at New York, and obtained from him a computation and allowance of their share of the general average, and claimed and received that share from the underwriters.

These facts in my judgment import that Lang possessed all the power of the owner to hypothecate the vessel, or at the least, if such powers were not originally conferred upon him, that the owners ratified and assented to their exercise after being fully advised of his acts, and the facts upon which he acted. (Story's Agency, § 239. The authority of an owner to bottomry his ship at home or abroad without regard to her necessities, seems no longer a question with the authorities (Abbott 192, note 1; 3 Kent, 361 [6th ed.] Flanders on Maratime Law, § 253.) The principal cannot be allowed to screen himself from the unfavorable consequences following the doings of his agent after taking to himself the benefits secured by them. (Story's Agency, §§ 250, 253, 258.

The libelants are accordingly entitled to a decree in their favor for the due enforcement of the bond.—*Merch'ts' Mag.*

SEAMEN'S WAGES.

In Superior Court, City of New York.

This was a libel for seamen's wages claimed to have been earned on a voyage from Genoa to New York. The vessel on her arrival at New York was seized as forfeited under the revenue laws, condemned and sold This claim was not brought before the Court at the time of the condemnation, but the libelants, using their libel by way of petition sought to have their claim satisfied out of the proceeds by order of the Court through its discretionary power over remnants and surplus.

Held by the Court—That the application cannot prevail in this form. It must be assumed that the vessel had been rightfully condemned, and there is no proof, or even allegation, that the interests and rights of the crew were not involved in the forfeiture There is nothing, therefore, to warrant the presumption that the petitioners, as part of the ship's company, were exempt from all guilty complicity in the offense. Petition denied, with leave to renew it.

Merchants' Mag.

DAMAGES FOR BREACH OF CONTRACT.

Superior Court, City of New York, November, 1857. Before Judge Woodruff. Cryder and Wetmore *vs.* James T. Maxwell.

In this case the plaintiffs sued the defendant to recover damages for a breach of contract, in a purchase of a large quantity of annis oil, which was expected to arrive at New York from the East Indies on board the ship Chilo, from Singapore, in the early part of 1856. It appeared by the evidence that an agent of the consignee made the contract with the vendee for the sale and delivery of the oil at $3 75 per pound, the latter to take the oil out of bond and to pay the duty. Certain events in China and the East Indies which happened at the time of the transaction had raised the price of all commodities coming from that quarter of the world, but subsequently it was ascertained that these events would not affect the commerce of the United States to the extent anticipated. A correspondent fall was the result. When the Chilo arrived here annis oil, instead of being quoted from $3 75 to $4, without duty, was selling at $3, and the defendant refused to receive the consignment of the Chilo. This refusal was grounded partly on a supposed omission of the agent and the vendor to inform the vendee of the permission given to the master of the Chilo to stop at intermediate ports, and partly on its being a custom of the trade. The defendant's counsel claiming the affirmative of the issue, these facts were first proven. The plaintiffs' counsel proved that it was customary for all ships sailing from Singapore and adjacent ports to cast anchor at Penang, or some other contiguous port in the China seas, to complete their cargo, and that 32 days—the time the Chilo was detained—was not an unreasonable time to complete a cargo. The Court held that it was not the duty of the agent or the vendor to inform the vendee of the vessel having to call at Penang, but that it was his duty to inform himself of the usual course of trade when he made his contract. The jury found for the plaintiffs damages of $2,288.—*Merchants' Mag.*

EXCHANGE.

The rates of Exchange continue to fall in an unusual manner for the season, but it is to be borne in mind that the imports show a very great decline from the amounts received at the corresponding season last year. They have been as follows:

IMPORTS AT NEW YORK, JANUARY TO MARCH 13.

	Dry Goods.	Other.	Total.
1857	$26,985,334	23,420,726	50,406,060
1858	10,704,793	10,260,177	20,964,970
Decrease	$16,280,541	13,160,549	29,441,090

While this large decline in tne demand for bills has taken place, the supply has not been much diminished. Cotton has recovered and gone actively forward, while the great railroads have swollen their credits. The Illinois Central draws some millions, and the Erie will bring money to this side. It is not, therefore, a matter of surprise that good bills are offering at 106¼, and 7 offered for the best, against a rate of 8¾@9 at the same season last year. These are rates which permit of the import of specie, and there is no immediate prospect of an increase in the demand for bills arising out of increased importations. It is no doubt the case that the "kiting" on cotton serves to enhance the supply of those bills. Cotton shipped from New Orleans to Liverpool arrives out in 30 days, and is drawn against on New York at 60 days. This is met by a sterling bill at 60 days more, making four months, or giving 3 months use of the money to the cousigner before the bill is paid. When money is dear in London this is a great facility, but sometimes it presses this market too severely.—*U. S. Economist.*

GOLD.

The import of gold has been registered in England only since Nov. 1, 1857. The imports for the last two months of the year into England are officially given at £5,212,317, and of silver £1,977, 303, making £7,189,622 together. For the month of January the operation has been as follows:

Import and Export of the Precious Metals in Great Britain for January, 1858.

	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
Import	£3,579,237	603,053	4,182,290
Export	226,822	758,772	985,594
Excess import	3,352,415	..	3,196,696
Excess export	..	155,719	..

Of these amounts more than half the gold was received from the United States, £467,000 from Australia, and the balance from Europe. Most of the silver was received from France. The export of silver was nearly all to India. It appears that in the three months ending with January, the import of gold was £8,769,000. The accumulation of gold in the bank in the same time was £9,000,000, or £231,000 more than the gross import, which sum added to the exports indicates the coin which has flowed into the bank from general circulation. The exports of the metals from France and from Great Britain for the year were as follows:

	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
From France	£1,196,204	18,375,852	19,572,056
Great Britain	£15,061,500	18,505,468	33,566,908

The exports of silver from Great Britain were mostly that derived from France in exchange for the gold. A large portion of the activity of the metals may be ascribed to the dearness of food in the last few years, a matter which the good crops have rectified. The average price of wheat in France and England for the last week of January, in each of the following years, has been as follows:

	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.
France	31f.94c.	27f.24c.	32f.46c.	27f.9c.	17f.38c.
Great Britain	80s.1d.	72s.5d.	75s.6d.	58s.7d.	48s 1d.

The French hectolitre is 2¾ bush., hence 17f. 38c. the hectolitre is equal to about 41s. the quarter, a price at which many growers in France lose money.

The heavy decline in the import of goods into the United States, while the exports are well sustained in value, has reduced the rates of bills to a point where it will pay to import specie once more, and many of those who have large credits abroad will adopt that course.—*U. S. Economist.*

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

If the public mind has with one accord thrown upon the incompetency of the bank managers in New York the immediate responsibility of the suspension last Fall, it is matter of congratulation that the banks themselves appear to be so far convinced of it as to desire to reform two of the most prominent errors into which they were led. These are allowing interest on deposits, and permitting two prominent members of the Clearing-house—the Metropolitan Bank and the American Exchange Bank—to do a broker's business in uncurrent money. In the last case when the spreading panic caused a very rapid return of country notes upon the redeeming banks, it required the whole of the resources of the two banks (whose united capitals are $9,000,000) to meet the pressure. In 1849 the State Bank broke down under the same circumstances. The immense difficulties of the position have caused the American Exchange Bank to abandon that business, and the Metropolitan now stands alone, enjoying a very lucrative monopoly in fair weather, with the absolute certainty of breaking down the moment a pressure returns. The American Exchange Bank has also, taught by dear-bought experience, abandoned the paying interest on deposits, a plan which it was one of the first to adopt. The damages and evils of the system have outweighed its profits, and it has returned to a legitimate banking business, abandoning brokering in uncurrent money and in floating funds on interest. Both these branches of brokering are incompatible with the regular operations of a bank. They have been tried and found to be productive of evil to the bank that pursues them as well as to the public, and the American Exchange Bank has given it up. If, however, the other banks refuse to profit by that experience, but each in its turn must make the attempt, the public will never be relieved from these incompetent experimentors.

At a meeting of the bank officers last week a committee was appointed to confer with all the banks connected with the Clearing-house, and effect an agreement to the following effect:

"The banks of the city of New York, composing the Clearing-House Association, do hereby agree not to allow interest on deposits or balances of any kind, either directly or indirectly, provided all the banks composing such Association shall concur in this agreement. This obligation may be annulled only by a vote of two-thirds of the banks hereunto subscribing, at a meeting specially convened for that purpose, in pursuance of a written notice.

And they further agree, that they will not hereafter vote for the admission of any bank to the New York Clearing-House Association, until such bank shall have become bound by this agreement.

Forty of the forty-six banks, which form the Clearing-House Association, have signed this agreement.

Of the remaining six: One has expressed its entire concurrence in the action of the majority, and its willingness to sign, if required, for unanimity. One has not had opportunity fairly to present the subject to its Board. One has expressed its assent, with a slight modification. Leaving the minority substantially but three.

The committee then make a long and interesting report in support of the following propositions, that an allowance of interest on deposits is:

1. Inherently unsound;
2. That it tends to weaken the legitimate commerce of the country, and to disturb the regularity of the business of the city;
3. That no bank can safely and profitably practice it;
4. That it tends to interfere with the efficiency and stability of our banks, and with the harmony of their intercourse with each other;
5. That its discontinuance will not divert any substantial deposits for this city;
6. That the reasons for its discontinuance are daily increasing;
7. That it has, under like conditions, no fair precedent in older countries;
8. That, as it exists here, it has been unjustly applied.

U. S. Economist.

Foreclosure of Mortgage—Plea of Usury.

Supreme Court, New York, November, 1857. Before Judge Roosevelt. David Banks *vs.* Peter Van Antwerp and wife.

This case came up on motion for a judgment in a case of the foreclosure of a mortgage, to which was put in a plea of usury.

ROOSEVELT, Justice.—Usury as a defense standing upon the same footing in principle as an action for the recovery of a penalty or forfeiture, the party setting it up must aver clearly every particular necessary to such a recovery, and must distinctly negative every supposable fact which, if true, would render the transaction innocent or lawful. In the present case, the defendants allege that the mortgage sought to be foreclosed, although dated on the first of the month, was not in fact executed until the 24th of August, 1846; that it was made to secure the principal sum of $3,000 loaned to the defendant, Van Antwerp, on the 26th of August, 1846; that it was so dated on the first of the month for the purpose of reserving a greater rate of interest than 7 per cent., and that the plaintiff did thereby reserve to himself, for the loan, fourteen dollars above the lawful rate. There is no averment, it will be observed, that the fourteen dollars, which constitute the grievance of the offense charged, were ever exacted or paid, and no interest is now claimed as due for the nine years prior to 1855. The defendants in effect admit, that the eighteen instalments of interest, whatever they were, accruing prior to that day, were satisfactorily arranged and paid. The idea of recovery, therefore, is clearly an afterthought—it savors strongly of the nature of what the law denominates "stale demand," and which the Courts, especially when sitting in equity, invariably discharge. Besides, the defendants' answer, so far as it alleges facts and not inferences—may be perfectly true, and yet the loan may have been, as it possibly was, engaged, and the money actually set apart in bank, in the first days of the month, the intermediate three weeks being devoted to the preparation of the papers and the examination of the title. The question then is, does such a transaction—one of every day occurrence—not on Wall street—but among legal conveyancers, constitute in law a misdemeanor? For the same statute, the one passed in 1837, which is evoked to make it void as a contract, if applicable, equally makes it punishable with fine and imprisonment as a criminal offense. In other words, the act done, if void, is for the same reason criminal, and if not criminal, is for the same reason not void; can any one then, I repeat, imagine that the Legislature intended that dating a bond on the day of the loan was to be punished with imprisonment if the money, although actually engaged and actually in, and kept in bank, was not actually paid over until the expiration of the usual time allowed and required for the examination of the borrower's title? And that the offense then was to be deemed of such a heinous character that, unlike other cases of penalty and forfeiture which are required to be presented, (if at all within three years,) this may in effect be prosecuted within nine or even ninety years after alleged commission. It is the pratice, I am aware, to underrate the intelligence and good sense of our legislative bodies. The practice has, however, been considered as demonstrating neither the good sense nor the intelligence, certainly not the good taste, of those who indulge in it. Courts, at all events, may be excused for not pursuing it. I shall assume, therefore, until otherwise instructed, that the Legislature of 1837, whatever may have been their views of public policy, did not intend to enact an absurdity, not to say atrocity, such as the present defence implies. Judgment for the plaintiff, with costs.

Merchants' Mag.

New Act Concerning Weights and Measures.

SEC. 1. Section fourteen of the Act passed March thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, entitled an Act to establish a standard of Weights and Measures, is hereby amended so as to read as follows: Section 14. The Secretary of State shall be *ex officio* State Sealer of Weights and Measures; and he is hereby required to appoint a sufficient number of Deputies, or County Sealers, not to exceed one in each county, who shall perform the duties required under the existing Acts, regulating Weights and Measures, now in force or which may hereafter be in force in this State. The Deputies, or County Sealers, shall hold office for two years after their appointment.

SEC. 2. Section first of the Act passed April thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, to amend the Act to establish a standard of Weights and Measures, passed March thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, is hereby amended so as to read as follows: Section 1. It shall be the duty of each and every Deputy or County Sealer who may be appointed under section first of this Act, to procure, at the expense of the county in which he may be appointed, a complete standard of Weights and Measures, in conformity with that established by the Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a yard, a pound weight, liquid gallon and a half bushel, and the usual subdivisions of such Weights and Measures; the said standard to be examined and certified to by the Secretary of State, who shall procure, at the expense of the State, a complete standard of Weights and Measures, in conformity with this Act.

SEC. 3. All persons using any weights, measures or beams, by which any commodity or article of trade or traffic is weighed or measured shall have the same certified to by the Deputy, or County Sealer, at least once in each year. And any person hereafter using any such weights, measures or beams, not conformable to the standard of the county in which such weights, measures or beams are used; or without having such weights, measures or beams first certified to as aforesaid, shall be liable to a criminal prosecution therefor, and upon conviction shall be fined in any sum not less than twenty-five nor more than two hundred dollars for each and every offense. Said fines shall be paid to the County Treasurer for county purposes.

SEC. 4. It is hereby made the duty of the Deputy, or County Sealers, to report immediately to the District Attorney of the county for which they may act, all violations of section three of this Act that may come to their knowledge, whose duty it shall be to prosecute all persons to offending.

SEC. 5. The Deputy, or County Sealer, shall have power to inspect, at any time in the day time, all such weights and measures, or beams, at or in the places they are so used. And any person refusing to allow such inspection upon reasonable request, shall be liable to the penalties of section three of this Act.

SEC. 6. The provisions of all Acts in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed.

MINT STATISTICS.—The deposits of gold bullion in the Mint on the several days of the week ending the 24th inst., were as follows, in ounces:

Monday	5,173.90
Tuesday	10,089.23
Wednesday	5,791.83
Thursday	9,497.42
Friday	5,282.63
Saturday	2,114.99
	37,949.00

These 37,949 ounces are worth about $740,000.

The coinage during the week amounted to $380,000, all in double eagles.

WE DO not agree with those who deprecate the recent discoveries of gold on Frazer's River, as likely to be detrimental to our own State. As yet, such information as has been received in regard to the actual richness or extent of the discoveries, is of a very vague character, and is listened to with the hesitation and doubt naturally induced by the experience of excitements of a like character, which have on various occasions prevailed among us. But should all that is told about the new diggings prove true, and even greater success than is at present anticipated, attend the working of the new gold fields, it will not detract from the richness of our State, while the latter possesses untold advantages in climate, soil, and location, that must make all future progress on this coast but tributary to California as the center of the empire of the Pacific.

We predict that not alone to the inhospitable regions of the north are these discoveries of mineral riches to be confined, but as occasion offers for the survey of the territory of our Mexican neighbors, adjacent to our borders, the wealth of those regions, hitherto unapproachable through the hordes of warlike Apaches, will be given up to the adventurous explorers. Nuggets of gold, taken from the mountain ranges of Sonora, were in existence in the United States before a whisper had reached there of the discovery at Sutter's Mill. Sooner or later the whole length of coast, from Vancouver to the extreme of the peninsula of Lower California, will be worked as gold bearing territory. While our own State, pre-eminent over the whole region for the extent and advantages of her agricultural resources, fertility of soil, position, wealth, and climate, will maintain the ascendency she has already acquired.

The present excitement, if fostered by further favorable intelligence from the North, will have a tendency temporarily to withdraw a portion of our population, which will be perceptible to some degree; but the men who emigrate from our shores will continue to derive their supplies from here, and there will be thus no diminution of consumers. These very discoveries will give a new impetus to emigration from the Atlantic and the Old World, more than sufficient to counteract any temporary depletion of population of this State.—*Merc. Gaz. and Ship. Register.*

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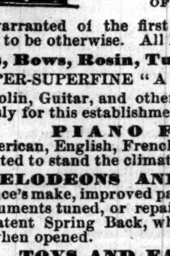
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And a complete assortment of Gents' and Boys' Furnishing Goods, comprising every Article pertaining to a Gentleman's or Boy's Wardrobe, sold on the most reasonable terms. Call and examine, and satisfy yourselves before purchasing elsewhere.

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QUARTZ WORK
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Ready for Casing.
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